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C. D. BRIGHAM, Editor.

M. P. RYAN, Business Manager.

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☞ Communications designed for publication should be addressed to the Editor.

☞ Letters on Business, Subscription, &c., address THE COMMERCIAL, Pittsburgh.

The Weekly Commercial, a large sheet, containing all the Current News, Miscellaneous, Literary and Scientific Intelligence, and Valuable Reading for the Family.

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The Pittsburgh Commercial.

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The Daily and Weekly Commercial—NEWSPAPER DECISIONS. 1. Any one who takes a paper regularly from the Postoffice—whether directed to his name or another's, or whether he has subscribed or not—is responsible for the payment.

2. If a person orders his paper discontinued, he must pay all arrearages, or the publisher may continue to send it until payment is made, and collect the whole amount, whether the paper is taken from the office or not.

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SECOND EDITION.

Another Great Fire.

The City of Boston Desolated.

THE CHICAGO CONFLAGRATION OUTDONE.

Heart of the City in Ashes.

Many Human Lives Sacrificed.

A High Wind Spreads the Flames.

Street After Street Despoiled.

The Finest Business Blocks in the World Destroyed.

THE CITIZENS PANIC-STRICKEN.

Steam Fire Engines Useless.

GRANITE PALACES CRUMBLE INTO DUST.

Fire-Proof Buildings a Delusion.

Mansard Roofs Feed the Flames

Impossible to Estimate the Loss.

HUNDREDS OF MILLIONS SWEPT AWAY.

Scenes and Incidents of the Great Disaster.

OUTRAGEOUS CONDUCT OF THE THIEVES.

Hundreds of Them Arrested.

The Militia on Duty.

Meeting of Prominent Citizens.

Special to Western Associated Press.

BOSTON, November 9—Midnight.

The greatest fire ever known in New England is now raging among the large wholesale stores in the very heart of the business portion of the city, and it will not cease until it reaches the wharves.

CONSUMMATION OF THE WORST CONFLAGRATION.

There was hardly a breath of wind stirring when the alarm was sounded, about half-past seven o'clock, followed by a second, third and fourth in rapid succession. The first engine was hardly on the ground when the fire broke out from the fourth story of a large granite store on Summer and Kingston streets, occupied in the first story by Tebbets, Bacon and Co., wholesale dry goods dealers. It had caught in the engine room, and the flames spread with lightning rapidity up the large elevator and were first seen climbing underneath the wood work of the roof. The engines were fairly at work before any other store had caught. The buildings in the vicinity were of granite, four stories high, and each surmounted with Mansard roof, none of them being over five years old. Detached buildings few really as the air was heated by the terrible heat, and soon the flames began licking the Mansard roof on the opposite side, far above the reach of the streams directed upon them from all quarters. The fire was constantly in the air, and one building after another caught on the roof and the flames skipped lightly along from one window to another, so that

IN LESS THAN THIRTY MINUTES

every block was blanched, as it became evident that the whole city in one direction was at the mercy of the flames, which were lapping gaily from roof to to roof and from one building to another. The second building to succumb to the fierce heat was that in which the fire first broke out, and was occupied by Maffin, Moulen & Elms, Harding Bros. & Co., Howard, Moore & Co., Snow, Lidd, Carter & Co., and Conant Bros., all wholesale dealers in dry and fancy goods. This was at the corner of this place.

THE HEAT NOW BECAME INFERNAL.

The streets ran rivers of water and every moment was heard the sound of granite blocks exploding and whole frames falling in the streets, making them impassable. The firemen were driven from one station to another, and many an engine was kept busy at work, when the hose would be burned down by a hand hose, and the engineer could only hold his place while a few drops of water was kept playing upon him. Blocks of granite weighing tons were up in the air if by powder and hurled across wide streets, and planks went flying through the air as if they were feathers. The firemen erected barricades and worked behind them, but were there burned out almost as soon as erected.

THE WORK OF AN HOUR.

An hour had hardly elapsed before it was evident that Feeble's block, the finest business structure in the city, built of granite, five stories in height, with the curved mansard roof, and which was only about thirty minutes the flames were coming out in fire billows from every window and up the stair-way leading to A. T. Stewart's rooms was a perfect column of flame. This block was built but as fuel for the flames. Pieces of dry goods went whistling across the square, lodging on window sills of magnificent stores on Washington street. Before a block stood a solid wall of granite several minutes after the inside fell, but this in a short time fell inward, soon laid a heap of stone, brick and mortar. A navigable now raged, and owing to the intense heat and height of sheet of coals, cinders, drove everything before it. Every building was now heated as if in a furnace, and caught like tinder. Granite blocks seemed like shavings, and deafening explosions were constantly heard.

A NEW TERROR

was now added to the label of confusion. The tenement houses at the upper end of Federal street were fast being licked up by the flames, and women crazed and fainting were rushing to and fro, carrying children, crockery, clocks and bedding in their hands. One ran screaming through the streets with a stove funnel in her hands, while another was lugging a heavy chest which would have been a weight for a strong man. Now and then a few pieces of goods might be saved from a store, but a fire ran in and spent five minutes during which they could work in bringing out goods, losing a dozen pieces of cloth. One man, Marshal Cotter, got out $25,000 worth of kid gloves and had them placed on the sidewalk in a damaged condition. He offered a backman $500 in vain to take the goods to a place of safety. In less than an hour he had to flee for his life and the flames were not again cheated of their prey.

THE WOOL HOUSES LICKED UP.

The fire was now in Federal street, and the wool houses were going like oil factories. They could never have been attacked at a more dangerous time, crammed from cellar to roof as they were with thousands of dollars worth were on hand that might have been delivered to customers had it not been for the latest disease. In one store alone there were 1,000,000 worth of wool stored which was awaiting delivery. Miner, Read & Hackett had their store packed full, having only got in the last of their winter's stock three hours before the fire enveloped it. Marsh Bros. & Pierce had just got their winter goods in the cellar and sent their summer goods up stairs to be make up.

The paper houses came next, and with the end of Federal street went the majority of the large city dealers. It had been hoped that the fire could be stopped short of Franklin street, but the stores there were as inflammable as any of the others. The fireman's National Bank went at ten o'clock, and an hour later the National Bank of North America was in a bad condition. The old Detached Fighters of the fire were reached is on Summer street, where the fire began. It seemed to be a northeasterly direction from there, and I cannot tell where it will stop. The loss of course is beyond computation. There must be an insurance by which to carry under several insurance companies in this city.

LIST OF FIRMS BURNED OUT.

The following is a complete list of firms whose places of business with their stock are a total loss up to midnight: R. H. Sampson, paper and twine; George W. Bond, wool: B. H. Thayer & Co., paper manufacturers: H. C. Judd & Co., wool; S. S. Arnold, paper and twine; Rogers & Co., crockery; Nichols, Palmer & Dupee, wool; Thomas H. Tyler, Holdowell & Osburn, wool; Eyre, Phillips & Co., Sanders & A. P. Richardson, wool; H. W. Williams & Co., wool; Howard, Lace & Co., wool; Sabin & Page, wool; C. E. Hapgood & Co., Welsh, Griffith & Co., and Farmer, Low & Co., corner of High street; Bucking & Troon; A. Kane & Co., agents Fletcher Manufacturing Company; J. Ford, grocer; Wright, Goodwin, Dodge & Co., wool; Chamberlain Brothers, wool; W. W. Clapp & Co., Wm. Lidd, Carter & Co., crockery, agent Lewistown, Pennsylvania, steel works; James Wootton, commission; Wm. Nesbit & Co., English & Hussey, Wells & Co., steel, Otis Place; J. S. & J. T. Leech, P. Christian & Co., hosiery and gloves; John B. Babcock & Hartupee, commission merchants; C. E. Grinnell, furs and oilskins; George Hunt, commission; Boole & Co., clothiers and trimmings; Butler, Johnson & Co., hardware; Phillips, Shumann & Co., wool; Continental Company, Milton Bros. & Co.; Fines & Co.; J. Saxon & Son, agents Lockprint Works; Atlantic Cotton Mills, Gray, agent; Davis & Co., wholesale boots; Davis, Avery Foor & Son, hides and leather; E. W. Corry & Co., leather; James A. Henry, hides and leather; N. W. Rice & Co., leather; Chas. Mason & Co., leather; B. G. Boardman & Co., hides and leather; Nichols & Dacon; Brainard Davy; Over, Madyn, Mulen & Elms; John H. Rogers; Thos. Hall; Madyn, Mulen & Elms; Farr, Hatch & Co., wholesale dry goods; Green Bros. & Co., dress goods; Conant & Co.; B. Lyons & Co., men's furnishing goods; Wood & Hadley; Farr, Hatch & Co., wool; Bonney, wool; A. L. White & Co., leather; C. L. Barrett, hides and leather; Wm. H. Spooner & Co., hides and leather; Daniel Stamford, wool broker; James O. Safford & Co., hides and leather; Green, White & Co., leather; A. & H. Kostenbader, hides and leather; E. B. Phillips, oil store; Albert Thompson & Co., hides and leather; Johnson, Eaton & Brackett, hides and leather; Hancock & Partridge, straw goods; W. P. Ingham & Co., gloves and hosiery; Julius Beal & Co., Homer, clothing; Morse, Hammond & Co., hosiery, gloves and handkerchiefs; A. H. Bisbee, hair goods; Eugene Chapin, trimmings; A. Folsom & Sons, clothing and oil cloths; D. Lyons & Co., Mann Bros., furnishing goods; Well Bros., men's furnishing goods; Thomas Kelly & Co., dry goods; Hawley, Folsom & Morton, men's furnishing goods; Miner, Read & Hackett, men's and boys' clothing; March Bros., Pierce & Co., men's furnishing goods; Simon Bros. & Co., D. M. Bradley & Weith, carried leather; Flint & Clafin, liner soles; Levar & Co., kid leather; C. A. Hathaway & Co., high stivets, oils and cement; Thomas E. Proctor, kid leather; Edmund, Spaulding & Barnstead, hides and leather; Davis, Bro. & Co., carriage leather; Lockett & Co., woolens; Hoyt, Fraser & Co., commissions; Berry, Cook & Tower, dry goods; Boger, Beck & Co., carriage trimmings; B. Solomon & Sons, Jewell & Bush, woolens; Lewis H. Cohen, cap manufacturer; E. Feverly & Son, felt goods; W. D. Strong & Co., commission; Flannell & Co., woolens; H. Herman, & Co., importers; Sibley, Cummer & Co., coachers and tailors; Haughton & Perkins; Sawyer & Co., Woods & Co.; T. A. Stewart & Co., Parker, Wilder & Co.; Anderson & Co.; Gross, Daniels, Tibbetts, Baldwin & David; Smith Richardson; George A. Glazier, M. Hyn, Mullen & Elliz; Harding Bros. & Co.; Rohrer, Moore & Co.; G. L. Ide; Carter & Co., wheelwrights; Andrews & Co.; Brown & Dearborn, straw goods; Leland, Wheelock & Co.; Sawyer, Mansfield & Co.; Bramhall Davis; Mullen & Elms; John H. Rogers; Thomas Hall; Madyn, Mellen & Elms; Hatch & Co., men's furnishing goods; Green, Bros. & Co., dress goods; Conant & Co.; B. Lyons & Co.; Denny, Poor & Co.; Smith, Robbins & Co.; Long, Cady & Co.; Frothingham & Co.; Dale, Bros. & Co.

FURTHER PROGRESS OF THE FIRE.

A reporter has just returned from the scene of the fire and says the large tailoring houses on Washington street have gone. Engines have been sent for to Roxbury, Lawrence, Lowell, Salem and Lynn. All in the immediate vicinity are already here. The Postoffice has just gone and the Old South Church is in imminent danger. Part of the Western Union wires are already down, and every now and then another goes with a crash. The loss will be nearly $100,000,000 before the fire is extinguished.

9 A. M.—Buildings are being blown up on Lindall and Congress streets. The postoffice on that street will probably go, with most of that street. Marines from the Navy Yard are on duty in the streets.

INCREASE BEYOND DESCRIPTION.

4 A. M.—The fire has reached dimensions that simply defy description, and the people of Boston find themselves in danger of their lives, the loss of houses and other property being now scarcely thought of. Every street in the neighborhood of the fire is thronged by people, all endeavoring to save a few valuables as they flee toward Tremont and Court streets, where the fire is supposed to be unable to reach. But there is no telling where this awful torrent of heat and flames will stop, as the wind has already risen to a gale, and it seems to have no positive direction or current. As the flames increase in volume the wind increases, and the very atmosphere lends additional force to the wind, which rises as it were in our midst and goes whirling over the track of the fire, hurling dense showers of fiery sparks into the air only to send them down that portion of the city still untouched. The rumbling noise of the tenements falling and then followed by the terrific detonation of masses of gunpowder which have been placed in untouched edifices in the apparent track of the fire, and the awful scene is rendered more fearful and appalling by the appearance of the fragments of these demolished houses as they fly upward into the air.

PREPARING FOR THE WORST.

The note of preparation for the worst has been sounded everywhere, consequently the aggregate loss will be greatly lessened by the prompt removal of all portable goods. The greatest difficulty, however, is experienced by merchants in procuring the necessary means of transportation, as the horses are in such demand at this time that it has no affinities the larger cities of the union. Fabulous prices are being paid for such services, and yet the demand is far greater than the supply. "How will it end?" every one is asking, though I hardly dare to put the question to myself. It seems to me if it cannot be conquered now there is no reason to think that it will be until it reaches the water, in which case it will sweep through the Dock Square, taking in Faneuil Hall and Quincy market, thence continuing its way toward the shipping at Commercial and Lomma wharfs, and so on up the harbor.

THE THIEVES AT WORK.

I am sorry to say that Boston is no better than other cities, for in the midst of the terror that exists in our streets thieves are busy at work, and frequent arrests are being made. Indeed it is difficult to tell friends from foes, and many owners are compelled to see their valuables carried off by unknown or by-parties whom they have no means to remonstrate or stop the lawless proceedings. The police do all they can to protect property, but the multitude prevented their doing much, and so they confine themselves with making the arrests possible. Nearly two hundred and fifty have been already locked up, and also the lowest women. All of these are of the lowest class and come from the purlieus of the city.

AID FROM THE SUBURBS.

The firemen from Newburyport, Lowell, Chelsea, Cambridge, Charlestown, New Bedford and other places, promptly responded to the call for aid made by our city authorities, and dispatches are constantly coming in announcing their departure on special trains that have been started over the various lines by the railroads. But before they can arrive, the fire stretched its arms across the narrow Arch street and moved rapidly up toward Washington street, taking in the establishments of George H. Lane, Brett & Co., wholesale clothing, and Messinger & Co., dry goods, Egerton & Gilman's dining rooms, Chaffee & Whitney, sewing silk, Lee, Tewksbury & Co., dry goods, Lewiss, Brown & Co., kid gloves, Moreau & Co., commission merchants, Seavey, Foster & Bowman, agents of the Linden silk mills, Kettle & Jones, commission merchants, Bruce, Tack & Co., thread and trimmings, Forest Bates; J. C. Howe & Co.; Denny, Poor & Co.; Smith, Robbins & Co., Long, Cady & Co.; Frothingham & Co.; Dale, Bros. & Co.

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A STARTLING RUMOR.

There is a rumor, which I have no means of verifying at present, that the fire is extending south-ward, and that reports that the Boston and Albany depots are in danger. If this is the case, the fire must have taken a backward course of nearly half a mile along Lincoln, South and Federal streets. It is a fact entirely filled with wooden buildings, mostly of wood, which seems to me to be a strong factory for believing the statement to be true. The flames cannot go far in this direction, however, for the bay will come in half a mile from the present proper from South Boston. The two railroad depots spoken of are new ones, and the loss in that quarter will be a very heavy one.

LOSS OF LIFE RETORTED.

It is rumored that several lives have been lost in the flames, though of course there is no way to ascertainty of the fact. It is very probable, however, that so rapid progress of the flames could scarcely have occurred without the destruction of human lives, as people being engulfed in the fiery vortex. As I passed through the neighborhood of the fire rumors of the kind were current, though no proof could be found, but I could not obtain any confirmation of the fact.

NO PLACE SAFE.

The fire has been so entirely independent upon wind that I cannot call any place in the city safe. It has not got above Tremont street, however, or gone toward the west or south yet; but when one has seen, as I have, stone buildings that were called wholly fire-proof go down before the flames like tinder in a box, I should call any part of the town will resist the fiery element.

A TERRIBLE SCENE.

The scene at the corner of Summer and Devonshire streets, down toward Federal and up in the direction of Washington street, was a terrible one. Nobody could stand within three rods of the burning masses, so the fire had full possession of the buildings within its grasp. As each edifice caught fire from its neighbors the flames seemed to devour the contents in a single moment. The heat was of such flame grew in strength and power with terrible velocity. Falling roofs were sinking every moment and could be heard with them. Stores were to remain until fire walls became isolated and also fell with a heavy crash. Thousands of dollars worth of goods in this manner, crumbling up like so much card-board. Huge pieces of material cracked in the streets, and taking fire themselves, added to the heat of flames. Fire engines were utterly useless. For no human being could approach near enough with to send streams of water where they were needed to do service. Before the fire was fully extinguished, ready, and unless help speedily arrives they will be compelled to desist. We are expecting trains to arrive every moment from the interior of the State with more assistance, though they cannot safely run up to the city as far as the fire has gone.

IT IS A TERRIBLE SABBATH

That is dawning for Boston, and we cannot tell when or where the work of destruction will cease. It is safe to say that the fire will not be checked until the day has far advanced, even if efforts be successful then. It is impossible to give you any more details relative to the losses that have been sustained. Since the last sent you a few hours ago was made up people talk of losses in millions as readily now as they did of thousands at midnight.

Men and women from every part of the city came from their homes to see the fire, but before they reached the vicinity the confusion that existed in all of the leading streets gave them an impression of terror few will ever forget. It was indeed a startling scene for those who arrived on the ground after midnight, for new-comers had no preparation and were utterly bewildered by the confused noise and

RARE BARGAINS.

$30,000 WORTH OF

BOOTS AND SHOES AT COST,

FOR FOUR DAYS ONLY,

AT C. P. KELLERMAN'S, NO. 62 FIFTH AVENUE,

The Goods MUST BE SOLD, as the Proprietor intends Removing his Store to Butler and Forty-third streets, on Thursday.

GILL & BROTHER,

NO. 113 WOOD STREET.

BOOTS AND SHOES

AT WHOLESALE.

Men's, Boys', Women's and Children's Boots, Shoes, Brogans, and Balmorals.

Would call attention of the Trade to our Large Stock of all kinds, which we sell at Manufacturer's Prices. Special attention called to our "FORT PITT BOOTS," which have already attained a well-passed reputation, and will always recommend themselves. Miner's Nailed Brogans and Lumbermen's Moose Hide Boots. We are Agents for RUBBER BOOTS AND SHOES, AT MANUFACTURERS' PRICES.

N. B.—Eastern Bills Duplicated, and Orders Filled with care and attention.

LINDSAY, STERRIT & EUWER,

Have a Large Stock of

BUILDERS' HARDWARE

Comprising a Complete Assortment of all kinds of HARDWARE suitable for Dwelling Houses, Stores, Churches and Public Buildings, Barns, Outbuildings, &c., &c., Bought PREVIOUS TO THE LATE ADVANCES, and now offered at

LESS THAN MANUFACTURERS' PRICES.

Lindsay, Sterrit & Euwer,

311 LIBERTY STREET,

Opposite the Head of

Jos. S. Finch & Co.'s

189, 191, 193 and 195 FIRST AVENUE,

PITTSBURGH, PA.,

Invite the attention of the Trade to the following large Stock of GOLDEN WEDDING and FAMILY RYE WHISKIES, free and in bond. Each barrel bears the date of manufacture, and will be found on examination age and quality, and prices will be made as low as any house on this market.

DATE.	No OF BBLS.	BRAND.
April, 1865	100	Golden Wedding Rye.
September, 1866	30	do
October, 1866	100	do
September, 1869	135	do
October, 1869	50	do
November, 1869	500	do
December, 1869	100	do
January, 1870	152	do
February, 1870	98	do
March, 1870	310	do
June, 1870	146	do
July, 1870	320	do
September, 1870	1200	do
October, 1870	208	do
November, 1870	100	do
December, 1870	98	do
January, 1871	97	do
March, 1871	100	do
April, 1871	100	do
June, 1871	100	do
July, 1871	100	do
September, 1871	200	do
October, 1871	100	Golden Wedding and Family Circle Rye Whisky.
November, 1871	269	do
December, 1871	100	do
January, 1872	370	do
March, 1872	469	do
April, 1872	167	do
May, 1872	167	do
June, 1872	167	do
July, 1872	635	do
August, 1872	302	do
September, 1872	303	do
October, 1872	303	do

BRANCH HOUSES:

No. 44 Lombard street, Baltimore.
No. 864 Penn street, Reading, Pa.
No. 222 South Front street, Philadelphia.
San Francisco, California. 1p

WE MAKE ONLY STRICTLY PURE GOODS

White Lead, Red Lead, Litharge, Potters' Lead, Putty, Colors.

DAVIS, CHAMBERS & CO. STRICTLY PURE WHITE LEAD PITTSBURGH, PA.

Every keg of our White Lead bears the following warrant, and we guarantee a degree of fineness and whiteness unsurpassed:

THIS PACKAGE CONTAINS

Pure White Lead..... 93 parts
Zinc..... 7 "
100

$25 IN GOLD will be paid to any one finding the contents of this keg different from the above analysis.

DAVIS, CHAMBERS & CO.

SOLD BY DEALERS EVERYWHERE.

MACHINERY FOR SALE.

TWO BLAST CYLINDERS,

48 inches diameter and 48 inches stroke.

TWO STEAM CYLINDERS,

16 inches diameter and 24 inches stroke, with Columns and Gearing Complete.

WILL SELL SEPARATE OR TOGETHER.

GIRARD IRON COMPANY,

YOUNGSTOWN, OHIO. 1p

Hazard Powder Company's Sporting and Mining Powder.

I am now restricted to supply this very superior Powder to Spot Cash Purchasers, Jobbers and Dealers by KEG OR CAR LOAD,

AT LOW PRICES,

SAFETY FUSE constantly on hand.

ARTHUR KIRK,

No. 19 S venth street, (3 doors above Wood), PITTSBURGH.

Strength is Security!

Royal Insurance Company, OF LIVERPOOL

COFFIN, KELLOGG & CO., Agents,

Cor. Third avenue and Wood st., Pittsburgh, Pa. MWF

THE GREAT FLOUR AND GROCERY HOUSE.

The Only House that Handles the Celebrated

White River Flour, Golden Fleece and Jenkins' Snow Flake.

All Orders for Flour, Groceries, Teas, Roast Coffees, &c., &c., from responsible parties by mail, promptly filled at Lowest Rates.

☞ No Charge for Drayage.

Teas, Flour, Groceries and General Merchandise, 30 days, one per cent. discount allowed on Flour and all other Goods, if paid within 10 days from date of Bill.

Dissolution of Partnership.

The Leading Fire Insurance Company ÆTNA OF HARTFORD.

INCORPORATED 1819.

NO PERPETUAL RISKS.

ASSETS OVER..... $5,000,000
LOSSES PAID..... $32,000,000

S. S. SCRIVER, Agent,
M87 59 FOURTH AVENUE.

S. LISSBERGER,

Has the pleasure to inform the public that he has just opened a LARGE IRON YARD in connection with his EXTENSIVE WAREHOUSE, where he has always on hand a supply of

INGOT COPPER, SPELTER, ANTIMONY, BLOCK TIN, PIG LEAD.

Tinners' and Plumbers' Solder,

And all grades of BABBITT'S METALS, which he will sell at New York Prices.

Office and Warehouse—COR. OF FOURTH STREET AND DUQUESNE WAY.

MONEY TO LOAN ON MORTGAGE.

$2,000, $3,000, $3,500, $4,500, $5,000, $8,000, $10,000, $15,000.

Apply to J. H. HILLERMAN, Secretary.

NOTICES.

HEADQUARTERS ALLEGHENY CO. NTY REPUBLICAN EXECUTIVE COMMITTEE, LINCOLN CLUB ROOMS.

PITTSBURGH, PA., November 9, 1872.

A Regular Weekly Meeting of the Allegheny County Republican Executive Committee will be held on

Tuesday, Nov. 12, at 2 O'Clock P. M.

A full attendance is requested.

A. H. GROSS, Chairman.

FRANK P. CASE, JAS. ONSLOW, R. U. GARDITT, Secretaries.

OFFICE HAMILTON HALL AND COTTAGE CO., No. 77 FOURTH AVENUE.

PITTSBURGH, November 9, 1872.

The first and Second Instalments on the Stock of the

"Hamilton Hall and Cottage Co."

Are now due and payable at the Company's office,

Subscribers are requested to pay same immediately, as arrangements are being made to commence building within a short time.

MWF J. H. HILLERMAN, Secretary.

MONONGAHELA BRIDGE COMPANY—INCREASE OF CAPITAL STOCK.—Notice is hereby given that on the TENTH DAY OF DECEMBER, 1872, between the hours of the town of 9 o'clock A. M. and 4 o'clock P. M., of said day, at the office of the Company, on the Monongahela, at the northerly end of said Company Bridge, Smithfield street, in the City of Pittsburgh, Allegheny county, Pennsylvania, Stock Subscription Books will be opened for the subscription of such amount of the capital stock of the "Monongahela Bridge Company," as authorized by the Act of the General Assembly of the State of Pennsylvania, approved the 30th day of May, 1872, and entitled "An Act to supplement to an Act, authorizing the Governor to incorporate a company for building a Bridge over the Monongahela, opposite the city."

By order of the Board of Manag rs.

R. M. MILLER, JR., President.

ALLIANCE MEETING—THE Regular Weekly Meeting of the CENTRAL ALLIANCE will be held THIS EVENING, at 7½ o'clock, at their Rooms corner Penn and Shirl streets, over the T. M. A. E. Rooms. The public are cordially invited to attend all these Meetings.

DIVIDENDS.

THIRD NATIONAL BANK DIVIDEND—The Directors of this Bank have this day declared a Dividend of SIX PER CENT. on the Capital Stock of the Association, free from State tax, payable on and after the 14th inst.

Pittsburgh, November 7, 1872. J. REINMEYER, Cashier.

EXCHANGE NATIONAL BANK The Board of Directors of this Bank have declared a Dividend of SIX PER CENT., free from State tax, from the profits of the last six months, payable on and after the 14th inst.

Pittsburgh, November 5, 1872. A. LONG, Cashier.

GERMAN NATIONAL BANK OF PITTSBURGH—DIVIDEND—The Directors of this Bank have declared a Dividend of SIX PER CENT. (6) on the capital stock, out of the profits of the last six months, payable to the stockholders or their legal representatives on and after the 14th inst., free of tax.

Pittsburgh, November 2, 1872. JOS. LAURENT, Cashier.

OFFICE OF PITTSBURGH INSURANCE COMPANY, No. 72 Wood street, Pittsburgh, November 5, 1872.—DIVIDEND—The Directors of this Bank have this day declared a Dividend of FIVE DOLLARS PER SHARE on the Capital Stock, free from State tax, payable on and after the 11th inst.

Pittsburgh, November 5, 1872. C. HULTZ, Secretary.

CITIZENS' NATIONAL BANK DIVIDEND—The Directors of this Bank have this day declared a Dividend of FIVE PER CENT. on the capital stock, out of the profits of the last six months, payable to the stockholders or their legal representatives, on and after the 12th inst.

Pittsburgh, November 5, 1872. R. WILSON, Cashier.

OFFICE WESTERN INSURANCE COMPANY—DIVIDEND—The Board of Directors of this Company have this day declared a Dividend of SIX DOLLARS upon each share of the Capital Stock, payable on demand, free of tax, for the six months, free of State tax, TEN DOLLARS per share of which to be paid in cash, and THREE DOLLARS per share to be paid in Stock Scrip, payable in the Stock of the Company, at par, on and after the 12th inst.

Pittsburgh, November 5, 1872. H. F. VOIGT, Secretary.

FARMERS AND MECHANICS' NATIONAL BANK—MINERAL BOARD of Directors of this Bank have this day declared a Dividend of FOUR PER CENT., out of the earnings of the last six months, payable on and after November 14th, to

Birmingham, November 1, 1872. H. F. VOIGT, Cashier.

ELECTION NOTICES.

PITTSBURGH AND CONNELLSVILLE RAILROAD COMPANY TO STOCKHOLDERS—The Annual Meeting of Stockholders of the Pittsburgh and Connellsville Railroad Company will be held at the office of the Company, in the city of Pittsburgh, on THURSDAY, THE THIRD MONDAY (second day) OF DECEMBER NEXT, at 10 o'clock A. M., for the purpose of electing Directors to serve for the ensuing year.

CHAS. DONNELLY, Secretary.

Pittsburgh, November 9, 1872. MW

OFFICE OF PITTSBURGH AND BIRMINGHAM PASSENGER RAILWAY COMPANY—The Annual Meeting of the Stockholders of the Pittsburgh and Birmingham Passenger Railway Company will be held at the Monongahela House, MONDAY, November 25, 1872, at 10 o'clock A. M., when and where a Board of Directors will be elected for the ensuing year, and such other business transacted as may come before the meeting.

WM. S. NIMICK, Secretary.

Pittsburgh, November 7, 1872.

OFFICE WESTERN INSURANCE COMPANY.—An Election for Thirteen Directors of this Company, to serve for the ensuing year, will be held at the office of the Company, No. 72 Wood street on TUESDAY, November 12, 1872, between the hours of 11 A. M. and 1 P. M.

WM. HERBERT, Secretary.

Pittsburgh, November 2, 1872.

ELECTION NOTICE—NOTICE is hereby given to all parties interested, that an election for Commissioners of Butler Street School House, Eighteenth ward, on SATURDAY, November 23, 1872, from 2 to 5 o'clock P. M., under the provisions of an Act of Assembly, entitled "An Act to provide for the Government of Penn avenue and the other avenues and streets in the City of Pittsburgh," approved April 23, 1870, and a supplement thereto, approved March 20th, 1872, and an ordinance of Councils, entitled "An ordinance authorizing the grading, paving and curbing of Butler street, from Forty-ninth street to east end of Bridge, near McMahon's Refinery, near Morning Side road, and the election of Commissioners for that purpose, passed November 4th, 1872.

B. DARLINGTON, JOHN SCOTT, WILLIAM SMITH, Conductors of Election.

RARE BARGAINS.

$30,000 WORTH OF BOOTS AND SHOES AT COST,

FOR FOUR DAYS ONLY,

AT C. P. KELLERMAN'S, NO. 62 FIFTH AVENUE,

The Goods MUST BE SOLD, as the Proprietor intends Removing his Store to Butler and Forty-third streets, on Thursday.

FOR SALE.

FOR SALE—UNION STONE CO.'S Patent Plate glaze or gum. HUTCH-SON & CO., 28 Wood street.

FOR SALE—HEATER AND REGISTER As a Heater and Register in good order. Apply to CHAS. SELLERS & SON, Wellsville, Ohio.

FOR SALE—FOUR TWO-FLUE BOILERS, 28 feet by 42, all complete, by JAMES H. LEA, 51 Market avenue, near Schiller Monument, Allegheny city. tf

FOR SALE—JUDSON GOVERNORS—The finest in use. A full stock always on hand. Illustrated Catalogue on application. M. B. COCHRAN & CO., 121 Liberty street tf

FOR SALE—RUBBER BELTING AND HOSE—India Rubber Belting and Hose of all sizes and descriptions. Also, Gum Packing at Eastern Prices, MURTAUGH & McGUIRE, 151 First avenue.

FOR SALE—ENGINES AND BOILERS—New and Second-hand, of all sizes, Stationary and Portable. Also, a large horse power, now on hand. JAMES HILL & CO., corner Madison avenue and Fifth Ave. W. & C. R. R., Allegheny, Pa.

FOR SALE—$5,000 PERCH FIRST-CLASS Building Stone, delivered on the Monongahela Railroad, twenty-seven miles from the city, following the river. Inquire of or address the owner at office of Pe ley Ayers Salt Manufacturing Co., 26 Wood street.

FOR SALE—NEW BRICK HOUSE OF 6 Rooms, with Bathroom, Hall and Cellar. Gas throughout; also, a Lot 20 by 100 feet. Will be sold cheap to a thriftily settled on Roberts street, Eleventh Ward, Pittsburgh. Apply to owner on the premises, or to REAL ESTATE Agent

The Daily Commercial.

MONDAY, NOVEMBER 11, 1872.

EVERY day makes the Republican victory in this State more overwhelming in its magnitude. The latest returns, based on official and carefully estimated majorities, give a total majority of upward of one hundred and forty thousand. Republicans throughout the whole land have reason to be proud of the magnificent victory which they have achieved, but the Pennsylvania triumph is entirely without precedent in the political history of the country. The grand old Commonwealth has deserved richly at the hands of the nation.

The Memphis *Appeal*, late a GREELEY organ, is frank enough, in reciting the causes of the defeat of the coalition, to declare that the principal object of the movement, as understood in the South, was to "restrict the operation of recent constitutional amendments." Of course it was, and that is also the principal reason why the scheme and its abettors have been laid by the heels. It is to be hoped that paper, and all others of its class, will have the good sense to understand and profit by the lesson taught. The solemn constitutional amendments are pillared with the foundations of the republic, to stand while they last. This is the unalterable decision of the people. Let it be duly heeded.

THE liberal appropriation recently made by the city of Philadelphia to defray the preliminary expenses of the Centennial Commission, appears to have given a noticeable impetus to the movement in various other parts of the country. In several States, we observe, the work of voluntary subscription is about to begin. The Massachusetts corporators of the exhibition have requested the National banks in that State to act as agents and solicit subscriptions. The Illinois incorporators are also making preparations for opening subscription books, and in a number of other States besides our own arrangements are on foot to give to the celebration of the great event all the aid they can to make it worthy of the rare occasion.

AS IN the case of the great Chicago conflagration, so in that of Boston; there is no single profession, enterprise or pursuit, on which the blow has fallen with more terrific force than upon the press. The offices of all the leading journals of that city have been destroyed, no portion of their material having, so far as is learned, been saved. Our contemporaries will have the heartfelt sympathy of the whole journalistic profession in the terrible calamity of which they have been the victims, but we shall confidently expect them to speedily spring up into renewed existence, exhibiting all their old vitality and power. The destruction of type and presses is one thing; of the embodied intelligence of which they are the plastic tools and agencies, quite another.

The mercantile classes of the country may be said to occupy the position of mediators between producers and consumers; in which capacity they are bound to exercise with prudence and honesty that forethought and knowledge obtained from their acquaintanceship with the laws of commerce and the wants of the community. Where cunning and subtlety take the place of direct and sober dealing, in the pursuit of gain, the pursuit becomes gambling. It is gratifying to observe that Chicago, where this demoralizing spirit has heretofore to a considerable extent prevailed, is making a brave attempt to frown it out of existence. The Board of Trade of that city last week, after a full and impartial investigation of the cases, expelled two members for alleged dishonorable and unmerchantlike conduct. If a similar wholesome severity were practiced toward offenders of this kind by mercantile bodies generally, the whole country would unquestionably be the gainer. The example of Chicago in this instance speaks well for the standard of honor among its representative business classes.

By no means least among the causes of the unprecedented majority which the people of Pennsylvania have just given for President GRANT, was the deep-seated feeling that he was the firm and devoted friend of the industries of the country, and that his re-election was necessary, not only for their continued prosperity, but even to the continued existence of many that are now in a flourishing condition. This, also, is the view taken of the case by HENRY CAREY BAIRD, the distinguished protectionist, who, in a letter to a Boston paper, expresses an opinion that except for this feeling it would have been almost impossible for Republicanism to have taken such deep root in our soil. Mr. BAIRD holds that, in view of these facts, and of the further one that the party is now rid of the so-called "revenue reformers," a distracting element in its ranks, no member of Congress claiming to be a Republican ought hereafter to take part in any movement calculated to harry and distract any one of our workers at the loom or the forge, in the furnace or the factory. These workers have served the party well in an emergency, and should now be allowed by that party to follow their several trades and callings in peace, quiet and confidence, free from the fear of any foreign foes. Especially should there not, a twelve-months hence, be another committee of ways and means in which "revenue reform" shall be represented as though it constituted the slogan of a distinct and powerful political party. It is to be hoped these timely suggestions may have due weight. Pennsylvania, in common with all other parts of the country, has seen and experienced the beneficial effects of the protective principle upon all the great and growing industries within our borders; and it is to be hoped the people of the other GRANT States may come up heartily to her assistance in the maintenance of the policy under which the best interests of the whole country have so greatly prospered and increased.

A CREDITABLE REPRESENTATIVE ABROAD.

It would not be easy to resist or successfully question the evidence which establishes the good sense and efficiency with which Mr. WASHBURNE has fulfilled the duties of his position in France. In the early stages of the war between France and Germany, readers will remember that some of the American Germans were very indignant at what seemed to them the American minister's failure to make adequate use of his office and opportunities for the protection of German subjects in Paris committed to his care. This feeling, however, appears to have been wholly the result of imperfect information as to the state of affairs in France at the time, and as to the American minister's proceedings; and by those who then blamed him for lack of zeal and energy, he is now we believe, universally admitted to have done well everything that could reasonably have been expected of him. And it is certain that the German governments, which confided their subjects and ambassadorial property to his protection, were more than satisfied with his performance of the duties assigned.

And it appears that the French, also, are not less pleased with Mr. WASHBURNE's conduct. Thus the *Memorial Diplomatique* took advantage of the occasion afforded by his visit to the United States to devote an article to the enumeration of his merits. Having said that no foreign minister had ever found himself in the presence of difficulties so great, and that he had remained at his post during the whole time of the siege and of the Commune, the *Memorial* states that, by "his firmness and tact, Mr. WASHBURNE made himself respected by all, while he rendered services to all."

After the re-entrance of the Versailles troops into Paris, it seems that some people, over-excited by the passions of the hour, imagined that he had favored the Prussians and the Commune; but this ridiculous prejudice soon gave place to those sentiments of respect and gratitude which are due to the foreign diplomatist with whom the people of Paris have good reason to be satisfied. Through Mr. WASHBURNE's influence, it is said, a portion of the diplomatic corps were induced to remain in the city during the siege. It was he who most energetically protested against BISMARCK's claim that he was not bound to give diplomatists in Paris notice when the bombardment would begin. It was he who, in his dispatches to his government, reduces the people of Paris the "homage of saying that they bear their privations with firmness, and will hold out to the last hour." It was he who, on the 26th of January, five days before the surrender, wrote, "In these terrible circumstances no one speaks of giving up, or of making peace, and up to the present time the bombardment has produced nothing of the effect which was probably expected from it." It was he who, giving an account officially of the entry of the Prussians, expressed himself thus: "The population of Paris have comported themselves on this day with a dignity and restraint which do them the greatest honor." Finally, "when the English embassy refused to intervene with the Commune in favor of the Archbishop of Paris, it was Mr. WASHBURNE who took in hand that holy cause and brought everything to bear, his personal relations as well as the authority which he derived from his position, in order to save that unfortunate prelate, who in his prison saw only this Protestant—minister of a true republic."

Probably few men in Mr. WASHBURNE's place could have so well succeeded in pleasing the members of both the nationalities with whom he had to do, and his success under the circumstances can hardly imply anything less than sincere good will toward both parties.

RUSSIA AND ENGLAND.

Some surprise was naturally excited a few days ago by the telegraphic announcement that Russia had issued an order for the cessation of military preparation against the Khan of Khiva. It was implied that the operations on foot had not been merely suspended but wholly abandoned. The preliminary arrangements for the purpose of reducing Khiva to a state of acquiescence in Russian policy are well known to have been of the most systematic and complete character, having been begun several years ago, and comprehending the establishment of a port on the Caspian sea as a basis of supplies, and a thorough exploration of the steppes through which the troops would have to pass in order to reach the refractory Khan. The assembling of troops in the Caucasus and elsewhere for the expedition has, within the last few months, found frequent mention in the cable dispatches. It is, therefore, not strange that even people who know little and care less about things in Central Asia, could not help wondering at the announcement that the enterprise had been suddenly given up.

The explanation of this unexpected movement on the part of Russia is probably to be found in an item of news which lately came from England. As everybody is aware, the English have always regarded the advance of Russia toward the border of their Indian empire with great jealousy and anxiety—feelings, the existence of which has been perfectly well known to the princes who are being gradually subjected to Russian sway. When BOKHARA was made a province of the Czar's empire, European politicians wondered that England did not interfere, and it was fully expected that she would not witness another Russian advance in that quarter without taking some step in opposition. And in his intrigues and conspiracies against the Russians, and in taking his final resolution to fight them, the Khan of Khiva, no doubt, felt sure of the sympathy of the British rulers of India, who, he fancied, would be ready to aid him with an armed force whenever matters should come to an extremity. The item of news to which we referred above is the statement that the Khan, having sent an embassy to the Governor General of India, soliciting counsel and assistance in his struggle with the Czar, received the advice to make his peace with the autocrat as soon as possible. Greatly to his surprise, of course, the Khan was told by Lord NORTHBROOK, the Indian Viceroy, that the Queen of England and the Czar were on the most friendly terms, which neither of them wished to see changed. The Viceroy further told the Khan that he had erred and had given the Russians just cause of offense; and that the best thing he could do would be to surrender his Muscovite prisoners and thus deprive them of any pretext for ranking war upon him—at any rate, that England could not aid him in his quarrel. Disabused of the idle hopes which had encouraged him in resistance, the Khan has, no doubt, given the Russians some intimation of his intention to yield to their demands, and they have abandoned the expedition as being no longer necessary.

If this explanation is founded in fact, its chief interest to the Western world consists in the friendly relations thus established in the East between England and Russia. Instead of jealously guarding her Indian possessions from possible Russian interference, England has resolved to confide in her right of prior occupation and in Russian respect for its validity; and with the vast territory of Central Asia lying open for appropriation, Russia will hardly soon covet India. At any rate, England evidently trusts to a policy of peace and reciprocal commercial benefits as the most trustworthy means of retaining her Indian empire. Indian trade and commerce will certainly be greatly enhanced by the Russian occupation of the Mussalman kingdoms north of the Himalayas.

THE BURNING OF BOSTON.

It is but a little more than a year ago that the piteous fate of fire-swept Chicago thrilled all Christendom with terror and commiseration, and from every quarter of the country—indeed, of the world—caused hands laden with comfort and substance to be stretched forth; and now a similar woe has befallen the great city of Boston. The losses are already estimated at hundreds of millions of dollars, while the fire, at this writing, is still raging. There is no need to dwell, here, upon the awful character of the visitation; our readers will be ready to say that it would be a great blessing to any child to be able to attend one from the age of four to eight. The child is kept happily busy, and taught, in a perfectly natural way, to observe and think and to use all his faculties and senses, his eyes and fingers and voice, upon things which will be always useful and tend to make him busy and contented, active and happy.

WHEELING is to have a new iron mill, the $100,000 necessary to put the enterprise on foot not having been subscribed within a few days past. It is to be located on the grounds of the Wheeling and Belmont Mine and Grape Growing Association, which the *Intelligencer* says is the best location for a mill and furnace in the entire region, having almost inexhaustible supplies of coal and limestone at the very mouth of the furnace, with unsurpassed facilities for shipping by river and rail.

THE Postoffice Department is in receipt of numerous reports of detentions and failures in the transportation of the mails, owing to the prevalence of the horse disease. Complaints are most numerous from the New England States, although there are very many from New York, New Jersey and Pennsylvania, and from as far west as Wisconsin. In case of a failure the private cost of the trip is deducted from the quarterly account of the contractor.

THE multiplication of railways in the East seems destined not only to spread the "blessings" of civilization but the curse of semi-barbarism as well. M. Fernand, a well known French physician, has recently called public notice to the fact that the development of the continental system of railways has aided in the propagation of Asiatic cholera to an alarming extent.

GENERAL AND PARTICULAR.

St. Louis merchants, with the aid of New York capitalists, have formed a Live Stock Company, with a capital of a million dollars, for the promotion of the cattle trade between the Southwest and that city.

The latest thing in the explosive line is reported from Iowa, where a grain bin has been laid gone and burst, killing three men.

The Halifax *Chronicle* says that in Bonavista harbor a gigantic cuttle fish had been captured "measuring thirty feet from the tip of the horns to the extremity of the tail, and having a bill, the top of which resembles that of the largest eagle, and the under part that of a parrot." The writer concludes by remarking that it is certainly "a wonderful creature"—an opinion which few will dispute.

A National convention of Goose-pickers is to be held in Chicago next year, to devise some way of plucking geese by machinery, and deodorizing the dead goslings that are so often found in boarding-house pillows.

An exposition called of industry is the last thing we would expect to hear of in Spain. But the general overturn of Spain and all things Spanish has had at least the result of putting Spain more nearly abreast than she has been for some centuries with her neighbors beyond the Pyrenees. The Vienness Exposition of 1873 will be so swiftly succeeded by the Madrid Exposition of 1875 that foreign exhibitors can find a double market for their wares.

"Meet me at the gate, love," has been changed to "Meet me at the grate, love." The cool weather has necessitated the change.

While alarm is felt in England, France and Germany lest there should be a failure of fuel through the exhaustion of the coal beds of Europe, a similar fear begins to prevail in Russia, which depends almost wholly upon wood.

The Commissioner of Education has received an important bulletin from the Japanese government, on the subject of the compulsory education of all children, from the sixth to the thirteenth year.

A St. Paul cow, in attempting to open a gate, lifted it off the hinges and carried it seven miles on a frantic run, when she fell exhausted.

Considerable attention has been directed to new modes of propulsion for cities since the breaking out of the horse disease. One of the numerous inventions consists in charging a boiler with steam at very high pressure, which will run a small locomotive eight or ten miles before the pressure is exhausted. No fire is requisite, and all the objectionable features of generating steam are avoided. The plan is said to work well where it has been tried, and one large stationary boiler is sufficient to charge several dozen of such locomotives.

Boston has another horrible mystery. The remains of a murdered man have been found in Charles river terribly hacked and mutilated and put into two separate barrels. The body appears to be that of a well dressed man, and a gold watch was found in one barrel. There is no clue to the identity of the man, and of course none to the perpetrator of the deed.

The employees of the United States Mint are now engaged in melting down a million one dollar coins, to be converted into double eagles, and this is said to be merely a first installment of twenty millions soon to follow.

An old landmark of New York is to pass away. The lease of the Astor House expires in three years. The great granite building will be remodeled and converted into stores and offices.

Twenty years ago Kentucky supplied nearly a third of all our flax product; Virginia and New York about a million pounds each, making up together as much as Kentucky; and Ohio supplied less than half a million of pounds. But now Ohio has nearly forty times its former product, while Kentucky has only a tenth of its, and Virginia has gone down to a seventh.

The number of Americans traveling and residing in all parts of the world is truly amazing, and begins to have a visible effect upon European society. America is daily becoming better known to the Old World—its great advantages as well as the more familiar drawbacks—and hotels and pensions actually begin to provide certain comforts and make novel arrangements for Americans only.

Wool dealers and importers will be pleased to learn that, by a recent decision of the Treasury Department, wool remaining in bond on and after October 1 is not subject to the discriminating duty of ten per cent. heretofore imposed on wool produced east of the Cape of Good Hope and imported from European ports.

The sword of Sir William Wallace—long exhibited as such—has been discovered to be of a much more modern date. It is assigned to the time of "Edward IV.," and it is said that it was "probably borne by that monarch."

While other cities are talking about using dummy engines to draw street cars, Chicago, with her accustomed enterprise, has already got them in successful operation.

An ingenious, but impecunious, Louisvillian secures for himself perfect immunity from the visits of persistent duns by displaying on his premises a yellow flag hired by the month of others to use to note the presence of small pox. The landlord, the butcher, the baker and even the saloon keeper are scared away and do not present their little bills.

Surveys for Baltimore's pet project of a ship canal connecting Chesapeake Bay with Delaware Bay have shown that the generally level character of the country through which it is intended to pass offers no very formidable obstacle to be stretched forth; and now a similar woe has befallen the great city of Boston. The losses are already roughly estimated at four hundred million dollars. Such a canal would save three hundred miles of navigation between New York and Baltimore around the eastern shore peninsula.

Gilmore has been robbed of his laurels by a recent discovery that Gilmore Sarti, an Italian, used cannon as a musical adjunct as early as 1788.

A Kansas county court has decided that an Indian trader who took a squaw after the Indian fashion was thereby legally married to her, so that the children inherit his property. A Kansas paper says that the decision will affect a great many persons in the Western States and Territories, and the case will be carried up.

Great disaster is befalling the cotton interests of southwestern Georgia from the sickness and scarcity of hands. It is thought that upwards of pounds of the staple will be left to fall from the open bolls and rot in the fields.

A Kansas man lately burned a school house, and then gave himself up to justice. He said he wished to spite his mother, and thought getting into the penitentiary would do it.

A genuine reform went into operation in Boston last week. The improvement consists in connecting by railroad the various railroad depots in Boston with the wharves. The result is that the tedious and expensive process of hauling freight from the railroad depots to the piers is now obviated, and goods intended for exportation can be discharged directly into the vessel without break of bulk.

A thoughtful writer suggests that every firm or architects should contain at least one lady partner, to plan pantries, closets, shelves, hooks and places to hang things in dwelling houses, an eminent necessity which architects of the male persuasion have hitherto failed to comprehend or provide for.

The horse distemper gives rise to various odd incidents in different parts of the country. The Providence *Press* records the appearance of a wagon in that city loaded with sewing machines, and drawn by four men!

A Vermont paper regales its readers with the exhilarating announcement that after election it intends to give more *unsavoury* reading than for a few months past.

The quantity of provisions available for export during the pork season now opening, promises to be beyond all precedent, and will have an important bearing on freights. Some of the New York and European steamship companies have thus early let all the room usually devoted to provisions as far ahead as January, and at very full rates.

A young American, traveling in Ireland, lately captivated the heart of a maiden in Wexford county, who was absolute possessor of the richest estate in the county and heiress of £300,000 cash besides. Her stern parent refusing his consent to a marriage, the pair eloped and succeeded in getting his pardon and blessing after the marriage.

A Connecticut woman recently lost a favorite hen, and revenged herself by poisoning the corpse with strychnine, the result being a howl, one of the largest varieties known in New England, with a six feet spread of wings, a dead fox, and a skunk.

PERSONAL.

Mr. Manton Marble, of the *Word*, after the subsidence of the fitful fever of the political campaign, has, like Mr. Greeley, returned to his regular journalistic labors.

Henry Ward Beecher's people of Plymouth Church are taking the best possible notice of the Woodhull-Claflin filth—that is, none at all—and are insisting that the name of their honored pastor shall be connected with the memorial which they are about establishing to mark a quarter century of his pastorperity.

It is stated that the various reports concerning the health of Chief Justice Chase are entirely unfounded or greatly exaggerated. His physical condition is as good, if not better, it is declared, than it was a year ago, and in other respects he finds himself equal to the severe labors of a most responsible and exacting position.

A bust of Frederick Douglass is to be wrought in marble by Johnson M. Mundy, a sculptor of Rochester, New York, a number of leading citizens there having called him to secure funds therefor. Mr. Mundy is now in Washington preparing the cast.

Tyndall is going to New Haven, and writes to one of the Yale Professors: "Two lines are sufficient to inform you that it is my fixed intention to go to New Haven at the conclusion of my Brooklyn lectures. I may be expecting you on the 17th, so would be near them around me than the most brilliant audience that the most brilliant cities of the Union could furnish."

A daughter of the Rev. Charles Kingsley has been making an extensive journey through the United States, North, South, East and West, and is preparing a work relating her travels and observations.

Sergeant Bates has begun his silly feat of walking from Edinburgh to London, bearing the American flag displayed on the end of a convenient bean-pole. If he succeeds in carrying it to its journey's end without exciting a single remonstrance in the shape of an egg of advanced age, or a cat whose nine lives have been exhausted, he is to receive a sum of money. Of course, no one will meddle with him, and he will, therefore, accomplish his purpose without undergoing any risk.

Dr. Horsbin is dead, of small-pox, in St. Louis. He claimed to be one hundred and forty years old, and to have been a Mason for a century. He announced the intention of living to the second coming of Christ. Regret for the untimely demise of this resolute person is softened by the reflection that "for twenty years he had not allowed himself to be permitted a broom on the place." The ceremony of burial, in his case, comes late.

In view of the authoritative assertion by the Swiss Historical Society that the reputed Swiss patriot's archery bit was a myth, and that in fact there never was a tyrant Gessler, nothing remains to Teil.

It is said Clara Louisa Kellogg intends to write her autobiography, and that she will give the "inside history" of a professional life without any of the outside varnish.

We read of the marriage of Miss Marian Emery, aged 86, to Mr. John G. Hinster, aged 87, at Hamtramck, Michigan. It is added that neither had ever before been married, and that they have known each another for more than forty years.

The *Diario Oficial*, printed in the City of Mexico, in its issue of the 18th, in speaking of Secretary Seward's death, says the visit of the great statesman to that country was almost a national event, where he was reciprocally understood, on one part, the social and political importance of the guest; on the other, the development of ideas, the state of culture and the vigor of the manly sentiment of a people that were still sounding the notes of triumph of their autonomy and independence; since then the authoritative voice of Seward has ever been the advent of vindication and justice in favor of the Republic of Mexico. This, it adds, will explain the profound and sincere grief caused us by the notice of his death.

An Important Decision as to Life Insurance.

In the Supreme Court of New York, General Term, on Wednesday last, a decision was given which is of great interest to people who have insurance on their lives, or contemplate taking out policies. It shows that insurers cannot be too careful in stating all the facts regarding their physical condition when procuring insurance. The case was one brought by an executor to compel the payment on a policy by a life insurance company, the latter setting up as a defense that the policy holder had not told the whole truth. The Court held that the statements made by one whose life has been insured as to his health are not warranties, as the statements in procuring insurances in marine and fire insurance companies as to the matter insured. The question was whether there had been fair dealing. A concealment of the fact that the insured had been in the habit of consulting a physician was held to be a misrepresentation as to the material fact, and sufficient to vitiate the policy.

THE *Financier* comments with a great deal of vigor on the "remarkable fact that twice a year the managers of great railroad routes are apt to make the handicovery that freight charges are inadequate and must be raised, and that this discovery is made just as there is a positive necessity for getting the autumn crops to market and just as navigation closes." Curiously enough, the same rules at about sixty-five cents per bushel in the eastern sea-port markets. From forty to forty two cents per bushel are for transportation. This, if anything can be so characterized, deserves the name of extortion. The horse disease has acted disastrously on canal towage, and it now seems as if a much larger part of our breadstuffs must this year be transported to the sea-board by rail than formerly. Monopoly has a tight rein at present, but it cannot last. The interest of the shipper and consumer must be consulted before long.

GOVERNMENT officers have been experimenting with submarine explosives at Block Island. The wreck, stated, and have just blasted a rock known as "Peaked Rock," with a charge of twenty-five pounds of dunmine, equal in explosive force to over three hundred pounds of gunpowder. The explosion shook the island like an earthquake, and threw a beautiful column of water and spray high into the air, while the rock was thoroughly broken up. Those who were in the vicinity in boats were stretched forth; and now a similar woe has befallen the multitude of dead fishes can be seen floating around the vicinity of the explosion, and some have been picked up weighing from three to five pounds.

MISS ELIZABETH PEABODY and a number of other public spirited citizens have recently inaugurated in Boston a kinder garten, and are using every endeavor to secure its success. A correspondent of the *Advertiser* writes: "Whoever has had an opportunity to see the children happy and busy in one of these schools will be ready to say that it would be a great blessing to any child to be able to attend one from the age of four to eight. The child is kept happily busy, and taught, in a perfectly natural way, to observe and think and to use all his faculties and senses, his eyes and fingers and voice, upon things which will be always useful and tend to make him busy and contented, active and happy.

WHEELING is to have a new iron mill, the $100,000 necessary to put the enterprise on foot not having been subscribed within a few days past. It is to be located on the grounds of the Wheeling and Belmont Mine and Grape Growing Association, which the *Intelligencer* says is the best location for a mill and furnace in the entire region, having almost inexhaustible supplies of coal and limestone at the very mouth of the furnace, with unsurpassed facilities for shipping by river and rail.

THE Postoffice Department is in receipt of numerous reports of detentions and failures in the transportation of the mails, owing to the prevalence of the horse disease. Complaints are most numerous from the New England States, although there are very many from New York, New Jersey and Pennsylvania, and from as far west as Wisconsin. In case of a failure the private cost of the trip is deducted from the quarterly account of the contractor.

THE multiplication of railways in the East seems destined not only to spread the "blessings" of civilization but the curse of semi-barbarism as well. M. Fernand, a well known French physician, has recently called public notice to the fact that the development of the continental system of railways has aided in the propagation of Asiatic cholera to an alarming extent.

The Key to Health.

It is the easiest thing in the world to loose the blessing of health, but when lost it is not so easy to regain it. The popular idea of fifty years ago that a tremendous scouring of the bowels was an essential element of cure in almost all diseases has fortunately for mankind, been pretty effectually exploded. The introduction of Hostetter's Stomach Bitters, nearly a quarter of a century ago, may be said to have given the *coup de grace* to drastic purgation. The world has learned from the beneficial effects produced by that admirable preparation, that one medicine may embrace the three properties of a tonic, a laxative, and an alterative; that the three curative processes of invigoration, purification and regulation may be compassed at the same time by the operation of a single agreeable remedy. There are sound, philosophical reasons for the remarkable improvement which the Bitters occasion in the condition of a deranged and enfeebled system. This pure combination of vegetable juices not only strengthens the stomach, stimulates the appetite and braces the nerves, but also imparts tone and vigor to the secretary organs—as the skin, the liver, and the kidneys;—and if the blood has become too thin and watery to nourish the body properly, enriches and vitalizes that "raw material" of all the solid portions of the frame. At this period of the year, when intermittent fevers, bilious disorders, stomach complaints, and dyspeptic and diarrhœic ailments are always more or less rife, occasional doses of the Bitters will be found the best safeguard against the atmospheric conditions which generate them. An accession of general vigor is necessary to enable the system to resist the morbid influence of the malarious vapors which rise from the earth at this season, and of all the known invigorants, Hostetter's Bitters is the safest and the most potent.

Hoff's Malt Extract

IS HIGHLY BENEFICIAL

In cases of weakness of digestion.
For a foul state of the stomach.
In bodily weakness.
As a strengthening remedy for exhaustion.
In case of chlorosis.
For weak mothers when nursing.
In catarrh.
In cases of obstinate hoarseness.
For diseases of the bronchial tubes and branches.
In obstinate coughs.
In the incipient development of tubercular consumption.
In cases of progressive tubercular consumption.
In cases of hemorrhoidal diseases.
For sale by

JOSEPH FLEMING,
No. 84 Market street, corner Diamond.

VOICE LOZENGES, bulk;
VOICE LOZENGES, in doz.
CHLORATE POTASSA LOZENGES, bulk;
CHLORATE POTASSA LOZENGES, in doz
LICORICE LOZENGES, bulk,
RECEIVED AND FOR SALE BY
George A. Kelly & Co.,
WHOLESALE DRUGGISTS,
Corner of Wood street and First avenue, Pittsburgh.

Pittsburgh Bank for Savings,
NO. 61 FOURTH AVENUE, PITTSBURGH.
Chartered in 1852.
Open daily from 9 to 3 o'clock, and on SATURDAY EVENINGS, from May 1st to November 1st, 7 to 9 o'clock, and from November 1st to May 1st, 6 to 8 o'clock. Interest paid at the rate of Six Per Cent., computed from the 1st and 15th of each month, and if not withdrawn compounds semi-annually, in January and July. Books of By-Laws, &c., furnished at the office.
BOARD OF MANAGERS:
GEO. A. BERRY, President.
JOHN SCOTT, JAS. PARK, Jr., Vice Presidents.
W. F. McKINLEY, Secretary and Treasurer.
A. Bradley, J. L. Graham, A. S. Bell, Wm. K. Nimick, John Dilworth, E. Rahm, H. Holmes, Jas. Rea, Jas. S. H. Hartman, Robert G. Sommers, Christopher Zug, John H. Sellers.

TO
Manufacturers, Merchants,
Mechanics, Capitalists, Workingmen and the People Generally.

The Financial experience during the past few weeks of the business men of our growing Manufacturing and Mercantile City has again demonstrated the importance of the great commercial necessity—the want of the establishment of a new Banking Institution, FREE FROM ALL AND EVERY SPECIAL INTEREST. Very many of the wealthy and prosperous citizens have suggested and urged the proposition of organizing another Bank, which shall be managed and represented by such and every Trade, Profession, &c., to equally share in the large, growing and lucrative business interests, irrespective of any particular branch of business. That the name of the Bank shall be the THIRD NATIONAL BANK OF PITTSBURGH, PA., for transacting a General Banking Business in all its details, and make it

THE WHOLE PEOPLE'S REPRESENTATIVE BANK

In the fullest and truest sense of the term. That the Capital Stock shall consist of 10,000 shares paid up in 100 weekly installments of $1 00 on each share of Stock. It is shown for thereon suggested by the Committee that the subscription Books be opened at the Banking House of S. McCLEAN & CO., No. 61 FOURTH AVENUE, ON MONDAY, THE 11TH DAY OF NOVEMBER, when shares and further information will be furnished upon application.

REMOVAL.

THE GREAT
ATLANTIC AND PACIFIC
TEA COMPANY,
Have Removed their Branch Store to
No. 26 Fifth Avenue,
Between Wood and Market Sts., Pittsburgh

This is an organization of capitalists for the purpose of importing TEAS direct from China, and retailing them throughout the United States for ONE PROFIT.
The Company has resident agents and business connections with all the principal tea districts and ports of China and Japan. The teas are bought at the lowest cash prices, and will be sold to consumers at the Lowest WHOLESALE PRICES, adding only enough to pay expense of repacking, etc.

Great Atlantic and Pacific Tea Co.
NO. 26 FIFTH AVENUE,
Between Wood and Market Sts., Pittsburgh.

FLANNELS AND JEANS.

The attention of JOBBERS is directed to our large assortment, consisting of a great variety of Styles of our well known

Flannels and Jeans,
ALL-WOOL BLUE INDIGO JEANS,

AT PRICES WHICH CANNOT FAIL TO BE SATISFACTORY. The Trade will find it to their advantage to examine our Stock and Prices.

S. Bradley & Sons,
WOOLEN MANUFACTURERS,
River Avenue, below Suspension Bridge.

NOTICE.

Whereas, the firms of R. W. STEDMAN & CO. and HOWARD MORTON have this day assigned, transferred and set over all their right, title and interest of, in and to the business carried on by them under the firm of R. W. Stedman & Co., but of late in the name of Howard Morton, at No. 24 Sixth street, Pittsburgh), including Accounts, Notes, Goods, Wares, Stock, &c., to the undersigned, of New York. All persons indebted to the said firms are requested to make payment to the Domestic Sewing Machine Co. Office, Pittsburgh, only, who will carry on the Sewing Machine business at the above named place, 24 SIXTH STREET.
THE DOMESTIC SEWING MACHINE CO.
Pittsburgh, October 24, 1872.

SALE OF CONDEMNED ORDNANCE AND ORDNANCE STORES
At the CAVALRY DEPOT, (old St. Louis Arsenal,) ST. LOUIS, MO.

ST. LOUIS ARSENAL, JEFFERSON BARRACKS MO.,
October 21, 1872.

Will be offered for sale at Public Auction, commencing at 10 o'clock A. M., on THURSDAY, NOV. 14TH, at the Cavalry Depot, (old St. Louis Arsenal,) St. Louis, Mo., about 600 tons of Condemned Iron, Steel, Lead, Copper and Brass, a quantity of Cavalry Bits, Bayonet Scabbards, Saddles, Iron Guns, &c. A catalogue of the articles to be sold will be furnished upon application at the Arsenal, at the Ordnance Agency, New York, or at the Ordnance Office, Washington, D. C.
Terms cash. Ten per cent. on day of sale, and the remainder when the property is delivered.
All stores will be required to be removed within twenty days from close of sale.
The Government reserves the right to refuse any bid not deemed satisfactory.
Packing boxes to be paid for at a stated price to be determined by the Commanding Officer.
E. S. BABBITT,
Captain of Ordnance, Commanding.

Lace Curtains,
DRAPERIES,
CORNICES,
Turkish Folding Spring Beds
AND MATTRESSES OF ALL KINDS,
AT
E. EDMUNDSON & SON'S,
55 MARKET STREET.

ORPHANS' COURT SALE—BY VIRTUE of an order of the Orphans' Court, the undersigned, Executor of the will of Thomas Blair, deceased, will offer at Public Sale on the premises, on WEDNESDAY, the 20th day of November, 1872, at 10 o'clock A. M., all that tract or piece of land, situate in Jefferson township, Allegheny county, Penna., adjoining lands of Mass. McGowan, R. D. Curry, Robert G. Curry and others, containing 249 acres and 39 perches, upon which are erected a frame dwelling house, frame barn, &c., and has a good apple orchard. Terms of Sale—On half cash on confirmation of sale; balance in one year from confirmation of sale, with interest, to be secured by a 20 days Sci. Fa. tight mortgage on the premises, with common bond.
EDWARD STOKES, Executor.
M

FRESH NORFOLK OYSTERS—
R. E. SIBLEY, Oyster Packer,
NORFOLK, VA.
SOLID MEATS and SHELL OYSTERS A SPECIALTY
Orders solicited.

DRY GOODS.

NEW STOCK
OF
FALL AND WINTER
DRY GOODS.

Jas. Caldwell & Co.

Invites Special Attention to their FALL OPENING, which will be found Unusually Attractive in Variety, Style, Quality and Price.

Black Dress Silks of the very best makes.
Plain Dress Silks in all the new Fall shades.
Fancy Silks in Stripes, Checks, and Figures.
Irish and French Poplins in great variety.
Cashmeres, Drade France, Merettes, Empress Cloths, Cretonne and Merinos in all the New Cloth Shades.
All the desirable Fabrics in Black Material for Deep Mourning.
Black and Colored Alpacas.
Mohair Lustres and Brilliantteens.
Black Thibet Shawls.
Broche Shawls and Ottoman Shawls.
Cloaks, Sacques, and Polonaises, in Cashmere, Cloth and Silk Velvet.
Ponson's celebrated Black Manilla Velvets.
Black and Colored Silk Velvets and Velveteens for Trimmings, &c.
A choice stock of New French and English Chintzes.
Irish Linen and Damask Table Linens.
Blankets and Flannels.

118 and 120 Federal Street,
ALLEGHENY CITY.

SPECIAL ANNOUNCEMENT.

Something New for the Ladies.
Grace, Elegance and Comfort Combined, the
Inflatable Bustle.
It is also a Perfect Cushion.
A Perfect Life Preserver.
A Perfect Traveling Pillow.
It cannot get out of Shape,
No matter how heavy the Skirt.
Only weighs 1 to 6 ounces.
Ladies should not fail to see the INFLATABLE BUSTLE.
ALSO, LARGE LOT
Lyons Black Dress Silks,
AT $1 50, WORTH $1 75.
AT $2 00, WORTH $2 50.
AT $2 50, WORTH $3 00.
AT $3 00, WORTH $3 50.
AT $3 75, WORTH $4 50.
AT $5 00, WORTH $6 00.
AND UPWARDS.

New Goods. Daily Arrivals.
Morganstern & Co.,
78 and 80 Market Street.
MWF

LITERARY BUREAU.
Branch Literary Bureau
Lyceums, Literary Societies, Lecture Committees, Library Associations and Church Enterprises, Attention!

A Company of New England Lecturers, desirous of securing a limited number of engagements at the West during the Fall and Winter, will control eight Lecturers, or a Course, on most reasonable terms. The object is not so much pecuniary profit as recreation from present employment among new scenes and associations. They are therefore willing to contract on terms most beneficial to those desiring lecturers.
The following constitute a partial list of lectures and their subjects:

J. W. HAMILTON, A. M., Boston, Mass.
SUBJECTS—1 "You Can and You Can't."
2 "A Talk on Pin Tips."
3 "A Quarter of Pins."
Engagements are also made for Mr. Hamilton in the South and West, through the A. L. Bureau Gooper Institute, New York.

REV. IRA G. BIDWELL, Trinity Church, Worcester, Mass.
SUBJECTS—1 "Secrets of Personal Beauty."
2 "True Manhood and Womanhood."
3 "The Founders of Queen Lane."

WILLARD F. MALLALIEU, South Boston, Mass.
SUBJECTS—1 "The Roses." (comic.)
2 "Self Culture."
3 "The Hope and Glory of the Republic."

C. HENRY ST. JOHN, Assistant Editor Zion's Herald, Boston.
SUBJECTS—1 Poem: "Country Life and City Life."
2 Poem: "Flies and Fly-Traps."
3 Poem: "On a Fan and Silver Dust."

S. F. UPHAM, D. D., Boston Highlands.
SUBJECT—"Popular Delusions."
Each of these gentlemen is a noted and popular lecturer at home, having received flattering encomiums from literary critics.
The number of engagements is limited to ten or twelve, and early application should be made to obtain dates. No engagement. Address
N. ANTHONY, A. M.,
100 Fourth avenue, Pittsburgh, Pa.; or Postoffice Box 126 Beaver Falls, Pa.
Such lectures are completed with other and eminent lecturers, army officers, statesmen, etc., who may be secured on application.
MWF

EDUCATIONAL.
BUSINESS MAN'S COLLEGE,
No. 6 SIXTH STREET.
Open for Tuition, Day or Evening. Enter at any time. Send for Circular and Specimen of Penmanship.
Address N. SHAFFER,
MWF Principal.

ALLEGHENY FEMALE SEMINARY,
COR. MONTGOMERY AVE. AND SANDUSKY ST.
The Fall Session of this School will open MONDAY, September 16. Catalogues giving particulars can be had at the Book Stores or the Seminary. Application for admission can be made at the Seminary, MWF
HANNAH E. DAVIS,
EMMA K. HAZLETT, Principals.

Chickering & Sons'
PIANOS
Have taken the First Premium
OVER ALL COMPETITION
IN
AMERICA,
ENGLAND
AND
FRANCE.
These Standard Instruments
Are now offered at Reduced Rates on the
ONE-PRICE SYSTEM
AT $41,000
OF THESE
STANDARD PIANO-FORTES
Have been made and sold since 1823, and
EIGHTY-ONE FIRST PREMIUMS
Have been awarded to our Firm
OVER ALL COMPETITION.
These Pianos are still regarded and universally conceded to be
The Standard Instruments of the World,
And are so pronounced by all the great artists.
Dr. FRANZ LISZT says: "I consider the CHICKERING Piano *superior to any made in Europe or America*, and am fully convinced that they were justly entitled to the *First Pr

James T. Brady & Co

Corner Wood and Fourth Avenue,

BANKERS,

BUY AND SELL ALL KINDS OF

Government Securities,

GOLD, SILVER AND COUPONS,

ON MOST FAVORABLE TERMS.

INTEREST ALLOWED ON DEPOSITS.

Money Loaned on Government Bonds at Lowest Market Rates.

☞Orders Executed for the Purchase and Sale of STOCKS, BONDS and GOLD.

JAS. T. BRADY & CO.

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GEO. B. HILL & CO.,

Bankers and Brokers,

No. 58 FOURTH AVE., Pittsburgh, Pa.,

Buy and Sell on Commission All Kinds of

STOCKS, BONDS, MORTGAGES, GOVERNMENT SECURITIES, NEGOTIABLE PAPER, &C., &C.

Collections Made on all Accessible Points.

Interest Allowed on Deposits.

PASSAGE TICKETS by the National Line, comprising some of the largest Steamships afloat, from or to Liverpool, Queenstown, Londonderry and Glasgow.

DRAFTS, payable on demand in any part of England, Wales, Ireland and Scotland, and AT LOWEST RATES.

IRA B. M'VAY & CO.,

BANKERS.

WE OFFER FOR SALE FREE FROM ALL TAXES,

Mount Oliver Incline Plane Company's

First Mortgage 8 Per Cent. Bonds,

AT 90 AND ACCRUED INTEREST,

The only good Local Bond on the Market.

IRA B. M'VAY & CO.,

BANKERS,

Corner Fourth Avenue and Smithfield Street.

FINANCE AND TRADE.

SATURDAY EVENING, November 9, 1872.

The horse disease continues to be the leading subject among business men, as it is seriously interfering with manufacturers and dealers. Some of the iron works have stopped from want of fuel, consumption. The railroads refuse to receive freight for points where the disease prevails, as there is no way to deliver goods after they have arrived. The much maligned Liberty street truck of the the Pennsylvania Railroad has proved to be a valuable auxiliary to the railroads at short through fare, as cars, moved by man power, have been pushed along the track delivering freight at the very doors of gentlemen usually irate at the very mention of the obnoxious rails. Here and there may be seen a yoke of "patient, mild-eyed oxen," doing duty in an express wagon, but thus far they are used more as an advertisement of the house than for more practical purposes. One thing, in a short time, is demonstrated, and that is the ox team will not do on our cobble stone pavements. On country roads, or even on wood pavement, they are well enough, but on the rough, hard boulders they soon weary and give out.

—Money continues active, and like any other scarce commodity, it commands prices in proportion to the supply, rates being run up regardless of that ancient and honored absurdity, the usury law, many of the banks reporting that they are taking no more paper, finding it necessary to extend the greater part of the loans now maturing.

—The Philadelphia Stock Board furnishes us the following quotations: Allegheny County 5s, 77 bid; Pittsburgh 6s, 90 bid; 5s, 79 bid and 3s, 66 asked; Allegheny Valley Railroad 7-30s, 93¾ bid and 95 asked.

—The New York gold market, like dreams, goes by contraries. Most people very reasonably thought that the re-election of Grant would cause a decline in price, and in anticipation of this decline many went short of the market, to wake up on Wednesday last to the fact that the market was largely oversold, the short interest being so great that cash gold commanded as high as 2 per cent. a day for use, not only sustaining the market but advancing the price. Intimidated by movements of the Canadian banks and unfavorable foreign news, there was a rush to cover, which took place on Friday, at 112¾ @ 113 this afternoon. Another paradox of the market is seen in the decline in the price of our bonds in Europe, when the announcement of the re-election of the present administration was counted on as a certain influence in favor of an advance. The explanation of this comes in the counter influence of an active money market in London and an expectation that the Bank of England will advance her rates to seven per cent., and a feeling of distrust in the German market, growing out of the refusal of a western railroad to pay the interest on their bonds in coin. This default is said to be for speculative purposes by a Stock Island parties who are interested in depressing the credit of the roads mentioned.

—Messrs. Ira B. McVay & Co. report the following quotations of Government bonds in New York to-day, as furnished them by Jay Cooke & Co., their correspondents:

U. S. Bonds of 1881	117
U. S. Bonds of 1862	112
U. S. Bonds of 1864	112
U. S. Bonds of 1865	112
U. S. Bonds of 1865 (new)	114¾
U. S. Bonds of 1867	114¾
U. S. Bonds of 1868	114¾
10-40s	109¾
New 5s	109¾
Gold	113¼
Currency 6s	124

—James T. Brady & Co., corner of Fourth avenue and Wood street, quote United States securities in New York to-day as follows:

Gold	113¼
United States 6s of 1881	117
United States 5-20s of 1862	112
United States 5-20s of 1864	112
United States 5-20s of 1865	112¼
United States 5-20s, 1865, new	114¼
United States 5-20s, January and July, 1865	114¼
United States 5-20s, January and July, 1867	114¼
United States 5-20s, January and July, 1868	114¼
Currency Sixes	124

—A little over a year ago the whole country was shocked by the news of the Chicago fire; the bottom seemed to be dropping out of everything; confidence was shaken; prices declined, and stocks, especially quotations, were run down from ten to thirty per cent. To-day we have the news of a conflagration in Boston of almost equal magnitude.

The chief feature, outside of the immediate loss of property and life, is what effect will the fire have on the market? It is well in trying to forecast the result to remember that in the stock market things always go most illogically. During the Chicago fire the Smith party, taking advantage of the feeling of distrust, hammered the market down by heavier sales and short stock; the brokers became panic-stricken and wired their correspondents all over the country that the bottom had dropped out of everything causing heavy sales of long stock. Then came the panic and decline. The Chicago fire without Henry Smith's sales would never have caused the break; it took the double infliction of Smith and the fire to bring about the result. A large number of persons, expecting a like result from the Boston fire, will rush in and make sales, anticipating a profit in the decline, and will probably awaken to the same fact that the "bears" in gold did a week ago, and find the market oversold and a short interest which may sustain the market. Operating for either a rise or a fall must be unsafe, and our advice is to keep out unless prepared to accept desperate chances.

—The following table shows the prices of railway stocks, gold, &c., at the various sessions of the New York Stock Exchange during the day.

November 9, 1872.	10 A.M.	11 A.M.	12 M.	2:30 P.M.	3 P.M.
Gold	112¾	113	113¼	113¼	113¼
Canton	55½	55½	55½	55½	55½
Western Union Tel	78½	78½	78½	78½	78½
Quicksilver	36	36	36	36	36
Pacific Mail	61	61	61	61	61
Adams Express	92	92	92	92	92
Wells, Fargo Express	82	82	82	82	82
American Exp'ss	56½	56½	56½	56½	56½
New York Central	94	94	94	94	94
Erie	19¾	19¾	19¾	19¾	19¾
Reading	94	94	94	94	94
Michigan Southern					
Illinois Central	124	124	124	124	124
Cleveland and Pittsburgh	91	91	91	91	91
Chicago and Northwest	87½	87½	87½	87½	87½
Do preferred	90½	90½	90½	90½	90½
Rock Island	103½	103½	103½	103½	103½
St. Paul	84	84	84	84	84
Do preferred	93½	93½	93½	93½	93½
Wabash	39½	39½	39½	39½	39½
Do. Preferred	67	67	67	67	67
Fort Wayne	94	94	94	94	94
Ohio and Mississippi	30½	30½	30½	30½	30½
Union Pacific	85¾	87½	86	86¾	86¾
Chicago and Alton	90	90	90	90	90
Do. preferred	114	114	114	114	114
Boston, Hart. & Erie	15	15	15	15	15
Easton	11½	11½	11½	11½	11½
New Jersey Central	103½	103½	103½	103½	103½

—Messrs. Bowen & Fox, brokers and members of the Philadelphia Stock Exchange, furnishes the following quotations of the closing prices to-day of the most active stocks:

Penn'a Central	56½	Lehigh Valley R. R.	58½
Phila. and Erie	26½	North Penna. R. R.	49¾
Lehigh Navigation	85¾	United Co.'s of N. J.	129
Catawissa	32	Schuylkill Navigation	14¾
Oil Creek & A. V. R. R.	26	Reading	97½

—William Ward, No. 52 Broad street, New York, quotes stock privileges as selling for one per cent. cash, bonus, or thirty days' time, and one and a quarter to one and a half per cent. bonus on sixty days, at the following variations from the market price of the securities named:

	Puts.	Calls.
Central and Hud...	1 to 1⅛ below,	1 to 1⅛ above,
Erie Railway	⅛ to 3/16 below,	2 to 4 above,
Lake Shore	⅛ to 1 below,	1⅛ to 1⅜ above,
Ohio and Miss	1⅛ to 1⅜ below,	1⅜ to 2 above,
Rock Island	1 to 1⅛ below,	1⅜ to 2 above,
St. P., com. & pf'd	1⅛ to 1¼ below,	1 to 1⅛ above,
Union Pacific	⅛ to 3/16 below,	2 to 2¼ above,
Wabash	⅛ to 3/16 below,	1⅛ to 1⅜ above,
West. Union Tel	1 to 1⅛ below,	2 to 2¼ above,
Han. and St. Jo	⅛ to 3/16 below,	2½ to 3 above,
Gold ½ to 2d o'clock	⅛ to 3/16 below,	⅛ to ¼ above.

Puts on Western Union, at end of sixty days, 1⅛ below market for one per cent. bonus, and at end of seven months, on the same, for 2 per cent. bonus. The above rates imply first-class names.

PRODUCE AND GENERAL MARKETS

OFFICE OF THE PITTSBURGH COMMERCIAL,
SATURDAY, November 9, 1872.

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The chief feature, outside of the immediate loss of property and life, is what effect will the fire have on the market? It is well in trying to forecast the result to remember that in the stock market things always go most illogically. During the Chicago fire the Smith party, taking advantage of the feeling of distrust, hammered the market down by heavier sales and short stock; the brokers became panic-stricken and wired their correspondents all over the country that the bottom had dropped out of everything causing heavy sales of long stock. Then came the panic and decline. The Chicago fire without Henry Smith's sales would never have caused the break; it took the double infliction of Smith and the fire to bring about the result. A large number of persons, expecting a like result from the Boston fire, will rush in and make sales, anticipating a profit in the decline, and will probably awaken to the same fact that the "bears" in gold did a week ago, and find the market oversold and a short interest which may sustain the market. Operating for either a rise or a fall must be unsafe, and our advice is to keep out unless prepared to accept desperate chances.

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Quicksilver	36	36	36	36	36
Pacific Mail	61	61	61	61	61
Adams Express	92	92	92	92	92
Wells, Fargo Express	82	82	82	82	82
American Exp'ss	56½	56½	56½	56½	56½
New York Central	94	94	94	94	94
Erie	19¾	19¾	19¾	19¾	19¾
Reading	94	94	94	94	94
Michigan Southern					
Illinois Central	124	124	124	124	124
Cleveland and Pittsburgh	91	91	91	91	91
Chicago and Northwest	87½	87½	87½	87½	87½
Do preferred	90½	90½	90½	90½	90½
Rock Island	103½	103½	103½	103½	103½
St. Paul	84	84	84	84	84
Do. preferred	93½	93½	93½	93½	93½
Wabash	39½	39½	39½	39½	39½
Do. Preferred	67	67	67	67	67
Fort Wayne	94	94	94	94	94
Ohio and Mississippi	30½	30½	30½	30½	30½
Union Pacific	85¾	87½	86	86¾	86¾
Chicago and Alton	90	90	90	90	90
Do. preferred	114	114	114	114	114
Boston, Hart. & Erie	15	15	15	15	15
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	Puts.	Calls.
Central and Hud...	1 to 1⅛ below,	1 to 1⅛ above,
Erie Railway	⅛ to 3/16 below,	2 to 4 above,
Lake Shore	⅛ to 1 below,	1⅛ to 1⅜ above,
Ohio and Miss	1⅛ to 1⅜ below,	1⅜ to 2 above,
Rock Island	1 to 1⅛ below,	1⅜ to 2 above,
St. P., com. & pf'd	1⅛ to 1¼ below,	1 to 1⅛ above,
Union Pacific	⅛ to 3/16 below,	2 to 2¼ above,
Wabash	⅛ to 3/16 below,	1⅛ to 1⅜ above,
West. Union Tel	1 to 1⅛ below,	2 to 2¼ above,
Han. and St. Jo	⅛ to 3/16 below,	2½ to 3 above,
Gold ½ to 2d o'clock	⅛ to 3/16 below,	⅛ to ¼ above.

Puts on Western Union, at end of sixty days, 1⅛ below market for one per cent. bonus, and at end of seven months, on the same, for 2 per cent. bonus. The above rates imply first-class names.

PRODUCE AND GENERAL MARKETS

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WEEKLY REVIEW OF THE OIL MARKET.

OFFICE OF THE PITTSBURGH COMMERCIAL,
MONDAY, November 11, 1872.

The following are the receipts of crude oil for the past week, with a comparison table with previous years; also, the exports of refined, together with the week's transactions:

	Receipts Crude per Rover R. R.	Exports per Penn. R. R.	Exports per A. V. R. R.
Monday, November 4	4,448	7,083	3,330
Tuesday, November 5	4,448	.....	830
Wednesday, November 6	5,062	1,156	5,000
Thursday, November 7	4,112	.....	.....
Friday, November 8	3,124	.....	3,830
Saturday, November 9	3,180	.....	830
Total for the Week	20,812	8,239	13,776
Since January 1	1,010,879	102,043	519,753
To November 9, 1872	1,040 691	110,282	533,529
Same time, 1871	966,979	94,346	504,266
Same time, 1870	841,317	133,634	535,500
Same time, 1869	777,851	123,998	360,952
Same time, 1868	986,238	162,800	407,494

BUSINESS.

The oil market during the week was a curious one, presenting a variety of changes almost too numerous to mention. During the first part of the week dullness and inactivity was the prevailing feature, to the Saturday the market began to improve, and later it was fairly active, with an advance in crude of 3@3½c per barrel, and holders as depressed to be jubilant. Refined was also firm, with large sales for Philadelphi in delivery, at prices that were unheard.

CRUDE RECEIPTS.

The following are the receipts of crude oil from all points by river and rail for the past two weeks:

	Last week.	This week.
Crude received, bbls	20,589	20,812

The following are the crude receipts from all points by river and rail for the past eight years:

From January to November 9, 1872	1,040,691
Same time 1871	966,979
Same time 1870	841,317
Same time 1869	777,851
Same time 1868	986,238
Same time 1867	1,078,274
Same time 1866	1,138,500

EXPORTS OF REFINED.

The following are the exports of refined oil east by the Pennsylvania Central and Allegheny Valley Railroads for the past two weeks:

	Last Week	This Week
Pennsylvania Railroad	8,239	8,239
Allegheny Valley Railroad	14,99	13,776
Total	14,989	22,01

The following are the exports of refined oil east by the Pennsylvania Central and Allegheny Valley Railroads for the past four years:

	1869.	1870.	1871.	1872.
Pennsylvania Railroad	123,998	133,634	94,346	110,282
Allegheny Valley Railroad	123,998	133,634	94,346	110,282
Total	247,996	267,268	188,692	220,564

Saturday.

REMARKS—The market was considerably excited on Saturday, with a further advance in prices. The advance during the week was 30@35c per barrel. We are reporting sales at Parker's at 84 50@ with an upward tendency in prices. For sales in other parts of the oil region, the reader is referred to our dispatches.

REFINED.

Refiners are depressed to be jolly, the advance from Friday to Saturday being 35c per gallon. That will do quite well for one week. November do very at 27c per gallon for standard test.

By Western Union Line.

TITUSVILLE, November 8.—The Courier says: The market remains quiet quiet with a very light, if any, business being reported. The agents are not buying, and the supply coop by reason in the market to-day and purchases are at the lowest barrels of oil, but outside of this only little was done. Sales

At the Grain Elevator, on Friday, November 8th, the following amounts of wheat, corn, barley, rye, and oats were received:

Wheat, bushels	3,603	Oats, bushels	11,89
Rye, bushels	81	Barley, bushels	90
Corn, bushels	1,356	Oats, sacks	8
Barley, sacks	266		

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The market is extremely dull, and there is every probability of its continuing so until after the opening of navigation. There is not the slightest change in prices in the market for refined, which is held at: In bond 6½@6¾c; free 12½@12¾c; Calvert's do 12¾c; Shuman's do 13c; do A 13½c; greased 11½@11¾c; Hayes-Downer's 13½c; Eclipse 13½c; Pratt's 13½c; Paragon 13½c; Cleveland white, in packages, 25c; do in bulk, 23c; Cleveland water white, in packages, 25c; do in bulk, 23c; Cleveland prime white, in packages, 24c; do in bulk, 22c; Cleveland standard white, in packages, 23c; do in bulk, 21c; Cleveland straight, in packages, 22c; do in bulk, 20c; Cleveland roasted, in packages, 20c; do in bulk, 18c; Cleveland roasted, loose, 18

[CONTINUED FROM FIRST PAGE.]

agents from almost every State in the Union have been telegraphing here to know what the loss would be to the Home. After carefully figuring the actual to-night announcements that he has examined the list of all risks written in Boston and finds that even if all the property insured by this company in the burnt district, as reported in the press dispatches, has been totally destroyed, the loss to the company cannot exceed $50,000.

Detroit.

DETROIT, November 10.—Mayor Moffatt will issue a proclamation in Monday morning's Post calling a meeting of citizens at City Hall to take measures for the relief of the Boston sufferers.

Indianapolis

INDIANAPOLIS, November 10.—The following message was sent to the Mayor of Boston to-night.

INDIANAPOLIS, November 10. Mayor Gaston, Boston: The citizens of Indianapolis tender their warmest sympathy to your afflicted people. A public meeting is called for ten o'clock to-morrow morning to take action in their behalf. (Signed,)

DANIEL MACAULEY, Mayor.

St. Louis

ST. LOUIS, November 10.—The news of the Boston fire produced great excitement here to-day, and dispatches from the afflicted city have been sought after with intense interest. The newspaper and telegraph offices have been crowded nearly all day with merchants, insurance agents and business men generally, eagerly seeking particulars of the terrible calamity, and the extras published containing accounts of the appalling fire have been purchased with the greatest avidity. The deepest sympathy with the sufferers is universally expressed, and a meeting of citizens will be held to-morrow under a call by Mayor Brown, to consult as to the proper measures to adopt under the circumstances.

Cleveland, Ohio.

CLEVELAND, O., November 10.—News of the Boston fire created much excitement here, and the telegraph and press offices were thronged throughout the entire day, to hear the latest dispatches. Extra editions were published by the *Herald* and *Leader*, and were eagerly sought for by the anxious public.

GENERAL MEADE.

Arrangements for his Funeral at Philadelphia To-day.

PHILADELPHIA, November 9.—The arrangements for the funeral of Gen. Meade are nearly completed Gen. McDowell states that a detachment of four hundred regular troops, composed of details of artillery, cavalry and engineer corps, will arrive to-morrow night from New York, with them six artillery horses, three drivers and non-commissioned officers. The horses are to be attached to a caisson to be furnished by our local militia. Upon it the casket containing the remains will be placed. The body will be carried from the late residence of Gen. Meade to St. Mark's church. Sixteen privates in the United States army will bear the casket, under command of two non-commissioned officers. The usual services of the Episcopal church for the dead will be held. After the services the body will be placed upon the caisson, and with a civic and military escort conveyed to its final resting place. The committee of Councils have decided to make use of the steamer Lafayette to convey the remains from the landing at Fairmount to Laurel Hill Cemetery.

TRENTON, N. J., November 9.—Governor Parker has issued a circular to the State officers, calling attention to the death of General Meade, in which he refers in patriotic terms to his fame as a soldier, recommends that the various State departments be closed on the day of the funeral, and that the flags of the public buildings be kept at half-mast throughout the day. The Governor's staff will attend the funeral.

PHILADELPHIA, November 9.—General McDowell, in charge of the funeral of General Meade, issued an order to-day giving the programme of the funeral cortege on Monday morning. It is finally decided to take the body from the house to Laurel Hill by boat. The customary salute of three volleys will be fired upon the boat leaving the landing. Minute guns will be fired in the park until the boat reaches the cemetery. The services will take place at 11 A. M. The pall bearers are Lieutenant General Sheridan, Major Generals Humphreys, Parke and Wright, Rear Admiral Turner and Gardner, Commodores Scott and Mullany.

THE HORSE DISEASE.

Still Spreading Through the Country—Abating in Some Places.

LOUISVILLE.

LOUISVILLE, KY., November 10.—The hippophagia developed here to-day and is spreading rapidly. Eighty horses are sick in one stable to-night. Several private stables are attacked, and it is reported the disease is appearing among the horses in the transfer and street car stables. Active measures are being taken to check it, but much inconvenience will result in a few days.

CINCINNATI.

CINCINNATI, November 10.—The epizootic is fully upon us. Twenty stables are affected, and four hundred horses. The form is mild. The horses don't run at the nose, but cough. A few cases, in one livery stable were taken with the disease to-day. The United Express stable has twenty sick horses, but the other express stables so far escaped. Active measures for precautions are taken. One stable of fourteen mules took the disease to-day. The express companies have engaged extra horses, the exigencies of the disease should require their use.

MILWAUKEE.

MILWAUKEE, November 9.—The horse disease in this section is spreading rapidly. It is now estimated here that there are two hundred and fifty cases in this city and vicinity, with the exception of six or eight cases in the Star Transfer Company's stables and a few light cases in different livery stables, none of the Lake Shore Express Company's stables and a few of the express company's stables have been attacked. The disease is a mild form, and veterinary surgeons say that all cases that have yet appeared have quickly yielded to proper care and the application of powerful remedies. A few cases are reported at Greenfield, Oshkosh and other places in Central and Western Wisconsin.

CINCINNATI.

CINCINNATI, November 9.—Health Officer Clenden in says there are about a hundred cases of the horse disease in a mild implied form in this city. In three livery stables near the center of the city it broke out to-day, cases have appeared in the Pendleton street car stables, Star line, and in the United States Express Company's stables. There are also several isolated cases. Stables are supposed to doubt the disease being in an epizootic form.

CRIMES.

Murder for Money.

KANSAS CITY, Mo., November 9.—The body of a young man, Wm Muitry, was found in a room, near a house of ill-fame yesterday. He is supposed to have been murdered for his money, as he recently was struck with a sung-shot and then strangled. No clue to the murderer.

Journalistic Difficulty Ending in Death.

KANSAS CITY, Mo., November 9.—Lafayette W. Groves, editor of the Lexington (Mo.) *Intelligencer*, was shot and instantly killed last night by Milwin Turner, publisher of the *Register* in that city. Political difficulty was the cause. Turner was brought here and placed in custody by Sheriff Speaty, for fear of violence by the citizens, there is great excitement in Lexington, and further violence is apprehended.

Atrocious Butchery of a Wife by a Whisky-Mad Physician.

ST. LOUIS, November 9.—Dr. Samuel Ashmore, living in Topeka, Kansas, in a drunken frenzy, on Wednesday last shot and killed his wife, after which he chopped her breasts off with a hatchet in an insane endeavor to take her heart out. He took ten men to arrest and convey the madman to jail, so desperate and powerful was he.

Jewelry Establishment Extensively Burglarized.

COLUMBUS, O., November 10.—The jewelry manufacturing establishment of J. J. Alton was entered by burglars last night, and robbed of its most valuable contents. Among other things taken was scrap gold and silver, manufactured gold chains and more than a thousand watch cases. A number of watches and tools were also taken. Suspicion rests on two strangers who visited the establishment a few days ago for the purpose of selling old silver.

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THE VERY LATEST.

WASHINGTON.

The "Patriot" Suspends Publication.

Senator Conkling's Re-election Conceded.

The Report of the Fifth Auditor.

Special Dispatch to the Commercial.

WASHINGTON, D. C., November 9, 1872.

Democratic Organ Suspends.

The *Daily Patriot*, Democratic organ of this city, will suspend publication on Monday, the stockholders having so decided at a meeting this morning. W. W. Corcoran has been the main support of the paper for some time past.

Successor to General Bristow.

A successor to Solicitor General Bristow has been determined on, and the appointment will soon be made public. It is understood that a prominent North Carolina lawyer has been selected for the position.

No Opposition to Conkling.

Leading Republican politicians of New York city, to town-to-day, say that there will be no opposition to Conkling's re-election, nor any important changes in the New York Custom House in connection with the new administration.

Fifth Auditor's Report.

The report of the Fifth Auditor of the Treasury, just completed, contains the following items: Total Consular salaries during the year ending June 30, 1872, $472,390; fees turned over to the government, $184,489; expenses of Internal Revenue Bureau, exclusive of collections and assessors, $292,468; drawback allowed on exported rum and alcohol, $553,000; taxes refunded or erroneously assessed, $570,000; cash proceeds of internal revenue stamps, $8,875,548; salaries and expenses of detectives, $71,838; expenses of ninth census, $914,366; expenses of United States and British Commission, $59,614; of Mexican Commission, $19,423.

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Contest for District Attorneyship.

The contest for the position of United States District Attorney in New York city, which Noah Davis will leave January 1st for the Supreme Bench, is becoming quite active. Delafield, E. Davis, Jr., and Chas. A. Spencer, all well known lawyers of New York city, are candidates for the place, and actively procuring testimonials of qualifications. George Bliss, Jr., is also supposed to have excellent prospects for appointment if he desires it.

The Horse Disease

Is rapidly abating in this city, under the influence of favorable weather. The committee of Councils have decided to make use of the steamer Lafayette to convey the remains from the landing at Fairmount to Laurel Hill Cemetery.

TRENTON, N. J., November 9.—Governor Parker has issued a circular to the State officers, calling attention to the death of General Meade, in which he refers in patriotic terms to his fame as a soldier, recommends that the various State departments be closed on the day of the funeral, and that the flags of the public buildings be kept at half-mast throughout the day. The Governor's staff will attend the funeral.

PHILADELPHIA, November 9.—General McDowell, in charge of the funeral of General Meade, issued an order to-day giving the programme of the funeral cortege on Monday morning. It is finally decided to take the body from the house to Laurel Hill by boat. The customary salute of three volleys will be fired upon the boat leaving the landing. Minute guns will be fired in the park until the boat reaches the cemetery. The services will take place at 11 A. M. The pall bearers are Lieutenant General Sheridan, Major Generals Humphreys, Parke and Wright, Rear Admiral Turner and Gardner, Commodores Scott and Mullany.

EUROPE.

BY THE ATLANTIC CABLE.

Thiers and Gambetta—Meeting of the French Assembly.

PARIS, November 9.—The *Bien Public*, ministerial organ, denies the report that an interview has taken place between Thiers and Gambetta, or that there has been any agreement upon the difference between the two statesmen on constitutional questions. The National Assembly will reassemble in Versailles on Monday, when it is expected that Thiers's message will be read. The government will make no suggestion whatever on the proposed Section law, but will leave the entire subject to the Assembly. Fifty members of the Assembly, belonging to the party of the Right, to-day visited Count De Chambord

Journal Suspended.

CONSTANTINOPLE, November 9.—The *Levant Herald* has been suspended two months, in consequence of the publication of satirical articles upon the deficient water supply of Constantinople.

The Slavery Question in Spain.

MADRID, November 8.—The Republican members of the Cortes propose to demand of the government the immediate emancipations of all slaves. Their plan provides for the indemnification of slave owners in Cuba at the rate of one thousand pesetas per head, and in Puerto Rico at two hundred pesetas. A bill has been introduced into the Cortes providing for the abolition of compulsory service in the Spanish navy. It is said the government has consented to allow the transmission over Spanish telegraph lines of cipher dispatches destined for foreign countries.

The Royal Golden Wedding Festivities.

DRESDEN, November 9.—The festivities in celebration of the golden wedding of the King and Queen of Saxony continue with the greatest enthusiasm. The Emperor and Empress of Germany, who were here at the commencement early in the week, but returned to Berlin, again arrived in Dresden to be present at the meeting of the royal couple in the cathedral to-morrow.

British Slave Trade.

CONSTANTINOPLE, November 9.—An English steamer arrived here on Wednesday last from Malta, having on board twenty slaves to be disposed of here. A sale of the slaves to be carried on between Tripoli and Constantinople by way of Malta.

Failure of Bowles Bros., American Brokers in Paris.

Special to New York Herald.

PARIS, November 9.—Bowles Brothers, American brokers in Paris, have suspended payment. The failure is attributed to the action of the Government in calling upon American remittance on bills cashed by us in Europe. The members of the firm hope that the house will be able to pay fifty cents on the dollar. Fifty-five cents on the dollar. At the same time, it is asserted that a large portion of the capital has been carried away by Bowles. It is believed that arrangements have been made with Drexel, Morgan & Co. in New York and Paris, now on the continent, and who are traveling with and on the faith of Bowles's letters of credit. The dissolution of the Japanese government business, now resting in the hands of the firm, is considered bad.

Great Conflagration in London.

LONDON, November 10, 7:30 A. M.—A fire broke out last night in the city four mills on Thames street. The entire mills have been destroyed, and the fire is still raging. No losses are yet given, but at this hour no idea can be formed of the amount. All the fire brigades of the city are on duty at the scene.

LONDON, November 11, 6 A. M.—The conflagration Saturday night was the most disastrous that the city flour mills were entirely destroyed. The loss will exceed £50,000. One fireman was killed and several injured. The fire is the most extensive and disastrous which London has suffered since 1861.

The Lord Mayor's Banquet.

LONDON, November 10.—The festivities of Lord Mayor's day concluded with the usual banquet given by the Mayor at Guildhall. The ministers of the cabinet, with the exception of Mr. Gladstone, the foreign ministers, leading members of Parliament and the principal officers of the national and city governments, with a large number of distinguished guests, were present. In the course of the evening the Lord Mayor, Sir Sydney Waterlow, proposed the health of the foreign ministers, coupling with it the name of Hon. Thomas F. Moran, the representative of the United States, and Gutierrez, Minister of Honduras. He said he was glad to have this opportunity of giving expression to the universal feeling of satisfaction at the result of the Geneva arbitration. By this peaceful settlement of the disputes the glory of both nations had been enhanced. America's greatness was England's greatness. The two countries, separated only by the ocean, were one in language, literature and history. He was sure that Americans, as they watched the progress of England, would rejoice at the prosperity advance she made. Mr. Moran replied briefly in acknowledgement of the compliment paid his country. Lord Sebornne, late Sir Roundell Palmer, in a few happy remarks, dwelt on the satisfactory termination of the Washington treaty, and the benefit a few days ago for the purpose of selling old silver.

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PENNSYLVANIA.

Grant's Majority will Probably Reach 140,000.

The official returns from all but twenty-one counties show a majority for Grant of 113,703. The remaining counties it is estimated will increase this majority about 50,000, thus running it up to over 163,000; but if the official returns continue to greatly exceed the estimates, as has been the case so far, Grant's majority may reach 140,000. The counties to hear from gave Hartranft, in October, 8,515 majority. The following are the counties officially reported:

	Grant.	Greeley.
Adams	154	....
Allegheny	16,791	....
Armstrong	2,219	....
Beaver	1,799	....
Berks	....	2,460
Bucks	1,468	....
Butler	1,481	....
*Cambria	294	....
*Cameron	214	....
*Carbon	806	....
*Center	500	....
Chester	5,477	....
Clarion	254	....
Clearfield	....	359
*Clinton	244	....
Columbia	....	992
*Cumberland	....	329
Dauphin	3,623	....
Elk	....	105
Erie	3,717	....
*Fayette	1,218	....
Fulton	....	20
Greene	....	956
Huntingdon	....	7
Jefferson	1,097	....
Lancaster	5,871	....
Lawrence	2,484	....
*Luzerne	2,060	....
Mercer	2,106	....
Mifflin	567	....
*Montgomery	2,959	....
Montour	91	....
Northampton	....	1,314
Northumberland	919	....
Perry	818	....
*Philadelphia	45,446	....
Pike	....	458
Schuylkill	1,674	....
Snyder	888	....
Somerset	2,112	....
Susquehanna	1,548	....
Venango	1,794	....
Warren	1,502	....
Washington	1,911	....
Westmoreland	693	....
York	....	405
Total	120,172	8,069

*Gave Democratic majorities in October.

VIRGINIA.

Grant Carries the State by 3,000—Five Democrats and Four Republicans in the Congressional Delegation.

RICHMOND, VA., November 9.—In ninety counties and cities heard from, most of them officially, Grant has overcome Walker's majority of 1869, and he now leads Greeley 10,925 votes. The remaining eleven counties gave Walker 404 majority. It is estimated that Grant will carry the State by about 3,000. The official returns received to-day from some of the counties in the Fifth district materially change the aspect of the result in reference to the election of Thomas, Republican, for Congress in that district, and it is almost certainly ascertained that his opponent, Davis, Democrat, will be elected by his one or three hundred majority. Further returns from the First district insure the election of Segar, Republican, for Congress over Braxton, by a small majority. The Congressional delegation will therefore stand five Democrats and four Republicans.

GEORGIA.

Election Officers Arrested—Close Race in the First District.

SAVANNAH, GA., November 10.—Last evening the magistrate and managers of the Atlanta election precinct were arrested by the United States marshal, on an affidavit of a negro residing at Ogeechee, who charges them with violating the enfranchisement act. They were released on giving bonds of $1,500 each.

Rawls, Democrat, for Congress from the First district, and by 1,000 votes, allowing the precincts to be counted for Sloan.

ARKANSAS.

Forty Counties Heard From—Baxter 3,000 Ahead

LITTLE ROCK, November 9.—Outside polls were set up at Tuesday's election in Franklin, Pope, Hot Springs, Clark, Dallas, Ouachita, Union, Conway and many other counties, by the Reform Republicans. By the return from these polls the Reform State Central Committee claim the election of Brooks. The only regular polls Baxter, Republican, is over three thousand ahead in the forty counties heard from.

TEXAS.

The State 20,000 for Greeley—One Republican Congressman Probably Elected.

GALVESTON, November 9.—Returns are too meager to give with certainty the result, though the State is conceded to Greeley by twenty thousand majority. The entire Congressional delegation is generally conceded, Giddings being the only one in doubt. The Democrats claim two-thirds in the House and a majority in the Senate.

LOUISIANA.

Grant's Majority in the State, as Far as Heard From, 421.

NEW ORLEANS, November 9.—Forty-eight parishes outside of Orleans give Grant a net majority of 5,100. In the parish of Orleans 10,765 votes have been counted. These figures give Greeley a net majority of 4,693. Grant's net majority, as far as heard from, is 421. Kellogg, outside of the city, runs nearly two thousand behind Grant. The total vote of the parish of Orleans is estimated at 27,000.

VERMONT.

Returns from all but Seven Towns.

MONTPELIER, VT., November 9.—The returns of the Presidential vote in all but seven towns give Grant 40,345; Greeley, 10,706, and O'Conor 662. The same towns in 1868 gave Grant 43,680, Seymour 11,876.

MISSOURI.

Majority for Greeley Probably Over Thirty Thousand.

ST. LOUIS, November 10.—One hundred and two counties heard from give Greeley a majority of 29,240. Thirteen counties to hear from will probably swell these figures a few hundreds.

CALIFORNIA

Grant's Majority Over Ten Thousand.

SAN FRANCISCO, November 9.—Returns from the State thus far give Grant a majority of ten thousand six hundred and seventy-three.

FLORIDA.

A Democratic Governor Elected.

SAVANNAH, GA., November 10.—From information received here from Florida, Drew, Democrat, has been elected Governor of that State.

CITY MATTERS.

THE HORSE DISEASE.

Its Progress—Few Fatal Cases Reported—The Disease at Its Height—The Streets Deserted.

It was thought on Friday last that the horse disease was at its height and that henceforth the streets would speedily recover their wonted appearance and business receive a fresh impetus. Not so however. Our thoroughfares presented a much more deserted appearance on Saturday than on any day since the advent of the unwelcome visitor. Scarcely a horse was to be seen on the streets, and the few that were out gave unmistakable evidence of their suffering.

ON THE STREETS.

Wagons, drawn by men, hand express cars, wheelbarrows, go-carts, and a few wagons drawn by ox teams, were all that appeared to relieve the terrible monotony. Fifth avenue was so crowded with pedestrians on Saturday afternoon that it was almost impossible to get along upon the crowded thoroughfare. Such was also the case with a majority of the streets devoted to the retail trade.

THE STREET CAR LINES.

The Ormsby passenger cars continue to ply between the city and the South Side, yet it required no effort for the observer of the poor animals to see that they were suffering from the disease, as betrayed by their hollow coughing and downcast heads. No other cars of the line are in operation. During Saturday a number of the employees of the Citizen's line thought to make it pay by attaching ropes to one of the cars and pulling it along Penn avenue. One trip was enough to fire the team out, while the patronage afforded the enterprise was very limited. A note from Commodore Kelso Hunt to that worthy and all of the papers were in error in stating that some of the horses of the Manchester line had died. They are all doing very well under the treatment of Adolphus Eberhart, a skilled veterinary surgeon.

THE RAILROADS.

In order to accommodate the suburban public, several of the steam railroads have put on extra trains to run during the day, to stop at the principal streets within the city lines.

LUMBER ACCUMULATED—NO SALE.

The late freshet has brought a large amount of lumber to our city, some of which has been out more than two years on the ow ners. It now lies at our river banks, dealers here refusing to buy, owing to the lateness of the season, which deprives them of any means of storing lumber in their yards.

SUPPLYING THE WATER STRAIT.

The Pennsylvania Central Railroad Company, on Saturday, unloaded consignments of freight to Liberty street merchants almost at their doors. So, for the first time, locomotive No. 1 was put on the Pittsburgh, Virginia and Charleston Railroad to the works so that all fear of a water famine is dissipated.

THE FIRE DEPARTMENT—HORSES ALL SICK.

All the horses of the Pittsburgh fire department are now attacked so that for the present, in the event of a fire breaking out, Chief Engineer White requests the citizens to repair to the several engine houses and take hold of ropes which have been attached to the engines, and assist in hauling them to the scene of the fire. He will then call firemen have one more chance to "run wid de masheen." In Allegheny City the horses and friendship of the firemen engines are as yet the only horses of the department that have taken the disease.

THE END NOT YET.

That there may soon be an abatement in the disease is the hope of all, while those who profess to be posted in its progress maintain that another week must elapse before there is any considerable resumption of travel. Thus far but few fatal cases have occurred—how, according to the best authority, need a single horse be lost if promptly withdrawn from duty, and faithfully and promptly attended to.

CHURCH DEDICATION.

The Central Reformed Presbyterian Church Dedicated Yesterday—Interesting Exercises.

The Central Reformed Presbyterian Church, of Allegheny, was dedicated yesterday with appropriate services. Those services, morning, afternoon and evening were held, and the attendance throughout the day was large, the spacious church being crowded to its utmost capacity. The exercises were of an interesting character, and the occasion was one that will long be remembered by the congregation.

In the morning the services were conducted by the pastor of the Church, the Rev. J. W. Sproull. After the usual introductory exercises the pastor announced as his text Gen. 35:15: "And God went up from him in the place where He talked with him." The pastor proceeded to deliver an eloquent and impressive discourse, and was listened to throughout with the closest attention. After a brief introduction he dwelt at length on the following points: First, God communes with man. Second. There are particular places which it is most likely communication with God can be obtained. Third. There are special times when it is probable tokens of God's presence will be bestowed. Fourth communion seasons with God are few and of short duration. Fifth. Such seasons should be improved by erecting memorial pillars, by enjoying, with increased zeal, the closest communion with God, by a willing submission to whatever, in His Providence, He is pleased to send upon us. In conclusion he said the day was the longest in the entire history of the new congregation. For the first time the congregation enjoyed the privilege of communing with God and one another in this house of prayer. This is our preparation for our first communion at the sacramental table of the Lord's Supper, which will take place on next Sabbath, and for engaging in solemn work of consecrating with God to covenant renewal.

The services in the afternoon were conducted by the Rev. Dr. Sproull, D. D., formerly pastor of the Reformed Presbyterian congregations of Pittsburgh and Allegheny. He chose for his text, Isaiah 66:2. "But to this man will I look, even to him that is poor and of a contrite spirit, and trembleth at my word." He considered the church first, a house; second, a house of God; third, a house of prayer; fourth, a house of prayer for all people. The Tho sermon throughout was of a practical character and was listened to with the closest attention by the large congregation.

In the evening the services were conducted by the Rev. T. A. Sproull, of New Alexandria, Pa., who discoursed in a manner calculated to enlist the attention of the large audience. He chose for his text Galatians 6:14, "God forbid that I should glory save in the cross of the Lord Jesus Christ." The believer glories in the death of Christ on the cross. First, because of what is included in that event; second, because of the antecedent causes; third, because of the glorious results. The house was well filled with an intelligent and appreciative audience.

The edifice is located on Sandusky, below Ohio street, and was rebuilt from the old Fourth ward school building. It is a handsome two-story brick structure, and is finished in modern style throughout. Mr. Wm. Chambers was the contractor, the contract price being $14,500. The entire cost of the building lot and furniture will be $22,000. The audience room is lighted by one central burner, containing one hundred and eight jets. The audience room will seat seven hundred people.

The congregation was organized on the 15th of July, 1872, with a membership of thirty-three members. The Rev. J. W. Sproull, the present pastor, was installed as pastor of the church on the 12th of July, 1872, for the entire ministry. Present membership, one hundred and eighty.

PUBLIC AMUSEMENTS.

Pittsburgh Opera House.

This evening we are to witness the *debut* on our boards of Miss Jane Coombs, than whom no other artiste in the country has done more to win our people to a high degree of appreciation of the legitimate drama. She will appear during the week in a succession of the choicest pieces in her extensive *repertoire*, and we shall be disappointed if its spacious doors of the spacious Opera House is not crowded each evening of her stay. Miss Coombs will appear this evening as *The Countess* in the romantic play of

The Farewell Patti-Nario Concert.

Library Hall was well filled but not crowded, on Saturday evening, when Signor Nario gave their second and last entertainment. The programme was in all respects superior to that given the night previous, and elicited much warmer expressions of approbation. Patti sang each of her numbers with her usual wondrous grace and power, and was recalled after her every appearance. As on Friday's concert, she responded to an encore by a stanza of the "Laughing song," which so pleased her audience that she was compelled to add a piece more that charming composition. Miss Anna Louise Cary sat the greatest triumph of the occasion, being encored after her splendid rendition of "Kathleen Mavourneen" and a plaintive English ballad in answer to each. Signor Nario, Signor Sauret, the violinist, and Mlle Carreno also received high honors, and both numbers of the troupe are soon formed of them. Mario's selections, too, were better suited to his vocal powers, and pleased many who were disappointed in his first night's appearance. As a whole, the concert was a most delightful one.

Aime's American Theater.

Last week was a highly successful one at this house, and the present promises to be equally so. In addition to the many attractions embraced in the stock company, the popular lyric artist, Mr. J. W. Milburn, puts in an appearance, as does also Mr. J. L. Davis and his performing canine, called Jumbo. The wonderful child vocalist, Americus, has been retained for a few nights longer, and in addition to the regular stock company, Master Ike Wallahan, Dick Ralph, Mr. George R. Hall, miss Birch and the Black and Gray Minstrels will appear this week, and Hess, will also appear at each entertainment.

Trimble's Varieties.

An entire change will be made this week in the novelties and specialties engaged. Master Hess, Gardner & Trimble announce the wonderful child artist "Little Baby Benson," and the song and dance men Mackin and Wilson. Miss Jennie Benson, a favorite of old, will also appear. Mr. Charles Carson, The Drummer Girl of the Potomac, Mlle. Louise, will also appear. Gardner & Trimble's great stock company will appear this evening in a performance intended to give satisfaction to patrons of the house.

Academy of Music.

Next week the great Moriacchi and her original ballet troupe, supported by a first-class dramatic company, will appear at the Academy of Music, under the management of Mr. Beamer. The sale of seats will commence at the Academy box office on next Friday morning.

THE BOARD OF HEALTH.

Regular Meeting on Saturday.

On Saturday afternoon the Board of Health held a regular meeting, at which the following members were present: Messrs. Arthurs, Gilmore, Fleming, Ellis, Kellogg, Wagner and President Grace.

Health-officer Gray presented his report for the month of October as follows:

Number of nuisances abated	325
Number of nuisances reported	32
Amount received from permits	$16 50
Received from trustees of Baptist burying ground	24 00
Received of Alderman McMasters (fines)	50 00
Total	$90 50
Expended	15 00
Balance	$75 50

One fact was instituted during the month of Health-officer Gray, that of vaccinating two hundred and seventy-two deaths during the month.

The report of the Sanitary Committee in regard to A. Hunt & Wright's application for a license was accepted.

The Sanitary Committee presented a report in regard to regulations by the board for carrying on the business of cesspool cleaning, accompanied by a resolution that licenses for cleaning cesspools be given only to parties using air-tight wagons. The report was accepted and the resolution adopted.

A resolution was adopted providing that all applications be allowed premises on the South Side for carrying on business there.

On motion adjourned.

THE WATER WORKS.

Progress on the Engines and Reservoirs.

The work on the mammoth new engines, now in course of construction for the city, by Mr. A. L. Pierce, is progressing satisfactorily. The contract price for the engines is $423,550—eighty per cent. of which is to be paid monthly as the work progresses. There has been paid, on the contract, by the Water Commission, up to November 1st, $8,202 40.

The amount of work done on the Brilliant Hill reservoir, by the contractors, Messrs. C. Howard & Son, up to October 31st, was 14,311 yards. The amount estimated by the Engineer of the Commission, is $12,183 90, of which twenty per cent. is reserved. On the Highland Avenue Reservoir, up to October 1st, there had been excavated 62,615 yards, and during October 6,689 yards. The total estimate of work, up to the 1st November, is $38,863 40. The estimated cost of this reservoir is $216,000.

The time for the expiration of the contract on both engines and reservoirs, is November 1st, 1873.

DEPUTY MAYORS.

The Appointments for the South Side.

At last the appointments of deputy Mayors for the newly consolidated South Side districts have been made. They are announced as follows: For the first district, comprising Ormsby, Allentown and East Birmingham, the successful candidate is John P. Heisel, Esq. For Birmingham and St. Clair boroughs James Salisbury, Esq. For South Pittsburgh, Mt. Washington and Monongahela boroughs W. H. Barker, Esq., and for Temperanceville, West Pittsburgh and Lilian borough John C. Hastings, Esq. As far as ascertained the appointments by Mayor Blackmore give general satisfaction, although, naturally, some of the South Side justices and their friends are somewhat disappointed with the appointments.

To night it is expected Mayor Blackmore will detail some policemen for duty on the South Side for the first time.

Cork Run Tunnel Caves In.

On Saturday morning, about six o'clock, Cork run tunnel, on the Pittsburgh, Columbus and Cincinnati Railroad, a short distance this side of Mansfield regained its old reputation by caving in once more. No time or fortunately no one was injured. For months past workmen have been engaged in blasting in the tunnel in order to allow of the laying of a double track. It so happened that at the time of the cave one set of workmen had just gone off duty and the other set had not yet gone on. Fortunately the accident occurred while